THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 278

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

On Non-Intervention Seas

Good Neighbor Boundary

Advantages of Friendship

¶ **Peace Restoratives**—As members of the non-intervention subcommittee, figuratively, take their places on the rowers' bench of the European peace bark, British sentiment studies the political clouds through binoculars furnished by the foreign affairs debate which marked the opening of Commons. Prime Minister Chamberlain stresses "practical" peace methods pointing out that the League of Nations is no longer a guarantee against aggression, and that the international peace stroke should be timed to this fact. Hopeful waters stretch ahead for the non-intervention committee.

• **So the delegates** in London grasp the first task of empowering the British government (1) to approach the Spanish contestants with a view of gaining their consent to an ultimate withdrawal of all foreign volunteers, (2) to an immediate token withdrawal of an equal number of alien combatants, (3) to an early dispatch of an international committee to study the situation and propose arrangements for de-alienizing the Spanish forces on both sides.

• **Broadly speaking**, two impressive factors may be traced in the elements surrounding this peaceward venture: on the one hand is a demonstration of the self-destructiveness of aggressive tactics; on the other hand, is an intelligent appreciation of the benefits of peace. • Behind both, unseen but tirelessly active, is an immutable law neutralizing unworthy aims, vitalizing righteous endeavors.

¶ **A Two-King Parliament**—An historic session of Parliament—opened by King Edward VIII, closed by King George VI—illustrates the strength of British democracy. Kings may come and kings may go, but solidarity, justice, sportsmanship, idealism, continue to be upheld before British eyes. King George's message to the closing session notes with satisfaction the strengthening of "defense forces;" protests again the familiar "my relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly;" hopes for an end of the "deplorable conflict" between China and Japan, as an outcome of the Nine-Power Conference; expresses pleasure over the Nyon agreement concerning Mediterranean piracy; voices gratitude for the people's loyalty and affection. • The occasion is not one which calls for significant sentiments from the King. But one cannot help but admire the manner in which Britain's routine utterances maintain an eminently civilized idealism couched in eminently safe language.

¶ **Neighborhood Fences**—The efficacy of the "good neighbor" policy, climax of Western Hemisphere peace diplomacy, is being challenged by what might be called a back yard quarrel. Acute differences between Honduras and Nicaragua over an unsettled boundary have resulted in a concentration of troops along the frontier. So Washington, jealous of the peace machinery set in motion by the Pan-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires last December, calls on the governments of Venezuela and Costa Rica to collaborate, solicits the moral support of other American republics, and offers mediatory facilities to the two contestants. The thought is that if an atmosphere conducive to conciliation can be built up, the boundary issue may be brought before a commission rather than before a battle line.

• **Honduras** and Nicaragua will certainly have to examine their boundaries now—their boundaries of conciliation, restraint, patience, humaneness. Such boundaries may be safely expanded.

¶ **Peace Talk in Toronto**—Secretary of State Cordell Hull visits the University of Toronto, where he sounds a warning against the world's three great public enemies—first, violation of treaties; second, isolationist economic policies; third, interference in the internal affairs of another nation. He again points to the fact, so strikingly brought out in President Roosevelt's Chicago speech, that no nation can hope to escape suffering from war, if it should break out. But he concludes with a confident note. Peace seeking, order seeking, civilization seeking will in the long run result in a general revulsion against short-sighted war breeding, and stimulate international laws of order, backed by the authority of civilized thinking.

• **Secretary Hull's** visit is the sort of thing that gives him especial gratification, for extending the hand of friendship is a practice at which he is adept, and extending it in Canada is choosing a location where response is sure. Canada and the United States probably stand closer together than any other two nations, not alone in their mutual desire for peace, but likewise in their determination to present a solid front against attack. • Their friendship might be a hint to other nations. Canada and the United States get along well together because they realize their own best interests depend upon it.

Ohio State's Band to Star; It'll Put On Big Grid Show At Game With Northwestern

Besides Spelling 'Wildcats' With an Inverted 'W' It Will Form 'Hello Dads' With $ Mark for 'S' and 'Hello 1936 Champs'

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21 (AP)—Ohio State University's famous marching band, said to be the first to introduce "script" as well as block letters in its marching formations at football games, is going to have more fun than anybody at the Ohio State-Northwestern contest Saturday.

Buckeye gridders may try the power system, but the band "offensive" is to be definitely razzle-dazzle.

At the half-time intermission, the band plans to spell out "wildcats" in honor of the visitors, but the trombone players, who will form the "W," have laid a deep, dark plot.

"Accidentally on purpose," they intend to get the "W" upside down, making the word "mildcats."

Drum Major J. Wesley Leas said that after the spectators got a laugh, he'd see to it that the topsy-turvy "W" was righted.

That's not going to end the fun, however, for Drum Major Leas has a few tricks up his own sleeve. He plans to lead his men into the formation: "Hello 1936 Champs," in honor of Northwestern's Big Ten title. Then the bandsmen will race into position to form "1937?" with a big, bold question mark.

This is to be followed by the outline of a grinning wildcat head. A few moments later the men forming the upturned mouth will reverse their positions, giving the big cat a woe-begone visage.

Because the game is to be "dads' day," bandsmen have worked out: "Hello Dads," with the final "s" to be altered to a "$."

These stunts that have made many a fan long for half-time just so he could watch the band are worked out by Prof. Eugene J. Weigel, director of the all-brass musical organization.

After hours of drilling last year, he trained his men to go into a sort of snake dance from which emerges the flowing script, "Ohio," complete even to the dot over the "I." During all its gyrations, the band never misses a note.

Maritime Board Awards Contract For 700-Ft. Liner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The United States Maritime Commission announced today that a contract has at last been signed for construction of the long-deferred replacement liner for the Leviathan. The new ship will be the largest passenger ship under the American flag, but considerably smaller than the great foreign luxury liners such as the Normandie and Queen Mary.

The contract was awarded to the Newport. Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. at $15,750,000. The United States Government will pay $5,250,000 of this cost as a direct construction subsidy. The remainder of $10,500,000 will be paid by the United States Lines, the ultimate owner and operator of the vessel.

Awarding of the contract came after two years of tangled negotiations between the United States Lines and the Government over fulfillment of its contractual obligations under the now expired mail contracts. The Leviathan was taken out of service in 1935 on the condition that a modern passenger liner would be built immediately to replace it.

Inability to come to an agreement on plans and price for the new ship have resulted in continuous delay during which time the United States Lines has been legally liable for heavy penalties. These penalties have always been waived as they came due, resulting in charges of political influence and favoritism. Ewing Y. Mitchell, an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, was forced to resign because of his protests against the lenient attitude of the Department of Commerce on the matter.

The fact that Kermit Roosevelt and Vincent Astor, both personal friends of President Roosevelt, are financially interested in the United States Lines, has been mentioned in charges against the Government's policy on the replacement ship.

The new ship will be slightly over 700 feet in length and have a size of about 33,000 tons. In other words, it will be an improved, modernized and slightly larger version of the sister ships Manhattan and Washington which are now the pride of the American Merchant Marine.

Japan Raises Bid; It's $1.47 Now For Chinese Who Quit

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22 (AP)—Japanese raised the bid to Chinese soldiers to surrender today—from 29 cents to $1.47 for each Chinese who will quit fighting.

The new proposition was advanced in leaflets dropped from airplanes, apparently because the first offer received no response. In Chinese money the ante was raised from one Chinese dollar to five.

League Abandons Calendar Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Largely because of opposition from religious organizations which objected to a proposal for fixing the date of certain religious festivals—notably Easter—the Chilean proposal to enact a convention establishing a perpetual calendar has been turned down by the League of Nations.

At a meeting of the Council on Sept. 16, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, as rapporteur on this question, announced that the Advisory and Technical Committee had reported it was not expedient, for the time being, to contemplate convening a conference to carry out a reform which in present circumstances would seem to have no chance of being accepted. The committee therefore considers that it was unnecessary, until further notice, to retain the question on the agenda.

Anti-Slum Drive Is Given Impetus By Straus Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—A speedy attack upon America's slum problem was forecast by Nathan Straus, newly-appointed administrator of the federal housing authority, as he laid plans for a national conference of housing officials in Washington soon after Nov. 1, to discuss plans and building standards.

Part of the Federal Government's $526,000,000 slum clearance program may be under construction within a few months if the conference is completely successful, Mr. Straus said. He voiced the hope that several large New York city projects may be started within a year.

While the appropriation allotted by Congress under the Wagner-Steagall Act will be distributed equitably throughout the nation, America still will face a serious housing shortage, Mr. Straus said. The nation, he recalled needs 900,000 new family units each year to meet growth requirements, but only 75,000 of these were built in 1935, 250,000 in 1936, and 400,000 this year.

With housing needs increasing independently of the impeded construction program, it is apparent that America is confronted with a shortage of dwellings that is "terrifying," Mr. Straus declared.

"Despite everything the Wagner-Steagall Act can do or anything that I can do as administrator, we are face to face with the worst housing shortage in the history of the nation," he continued.

"The Government cannot provide more than from 10 to 15 per cent of the required housing, so it is up to private enterprise to enter the field. Government building is not a substitute for private building, but we hope that it will stimulate others to undertake improvements, as it has in foreign countries."

Preparatory work for the federal program will require several months, according to Mr. Straus. It is the intention of the Government, however, to spend the half million dollar appropriation as rapidly and intelligently as possible in helping to solve the housing problem, he said. After the initial work has been finished and results of the program are apparent, Congress may be asked for additional funds, he added.

Although many questions of policy and building standards remain to be settled during the near future, Mr. Straus was emphatic in stating that new building projects would be decentralized.

"We should destroy the slums," he said. "We would be carrying out a grievous error otherwise. No successful housing policy has ever been carried out in any country by rehousing slum dwellers in slum areas."

In New York City, for example, Mr. Straus foresaw the location of new projects within the five-cent fare zone, although not necessarily at a great distance from existing slum neighborhoods.

Mr. Straus' acceptance of service in the Federal Government apparently necessitated an immediate loss in salary, for yesterday he resigned as president of Straus-Duparquet, Inc., a hotel supply firm. This position had paid him $24,000 a year, but he is to get only $10,000 in his new job.

Saving Our Schools

Seventeenth of 52 Articles

On Page 7

The Monitor Index

Friday, Oct. 22, 1937

Traveltalks	2
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
The Home Forum	11
"Quiet resting places" [With Polish Translation]	
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

British Accept Italy's Pledge Of Free Spain

Chamberlain Also Takes Peace in Far East as Goal at Parley

Shelves Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's insistence upon confining British effort for the present "to practical means for restoring peace," emerges today as the point of major emphasis on his declaration before the House of Commons.

Before the session of Parliament which precedes its prorogation, the Prime Minister discussed two significant aspects of British foreign policy. They were:

1. That Britain has received from Rome assurance that Italy has no designs upon Spanish territory or upon the Balearic Islands. The Prime Minister declared that Britain accepts this assurance without reservation.

2. That economic sanctions against Japan are not envisaged by Britain as a means of restoring peace in the Far East. The Prime Minister declared that the forthcoming Nine-Power Conference was "to make peace" rather than to "extend the conflict."

Accepts Italy's Assurances

Dealing with the Spanish situation, Mr. Chamberlain told the House that the Italian delegate at Geneva last month assured the French Foreign Secretary that Italy had "no intention of making the smallest change in the territorial status of Spain."

"I accept these assurances as being given in good faith," Mr. Chamberlain added. "They can relieve us from the necessity of considering the situation which, if it had made any material changes in the military condition of the western Mediterranean, would have been a matter of serious concern to His Majesty's Government. Happily that is not the case."

Dealing with the situation in the Far East, he said:

"We know perfectly well what the conference is for—to try to restore peace in the Far East. That is sufficient to go on with. It is a mistake altogether to go into this conference talking about economic sanctions, pressure and force. We are there to make peace. We are not there to extend the conflict.

"The first thing we have to do is to see what means by a concerted effort can be devised to bring about a peaceful solution of the problem.

"Don't let us allow our minds to be deflected by hypothetical things that have not arisen but let us put all our energy and co-op-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Bulgaria Widens Voting Right But Still Excludes Spinsters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg., Oct. 22—King Boris has taken a decisive step toward increasing voting privileges and restoring a semblance of democratic government. He has signed a new election law which has provided for the choosing of Parliament by the people.

All adult men and married women would be eligible to vote.

This is the first time that women have been allowed to vote in general elections. Their initial exercise of suffrage came in the municipal elections last spring.

Naturally many Bulgarians disapprove of the continued disenfranchisement of unmarried women, but this provision has been retained as matrons are thought likely to be more conservative.

Only men, however, can be elected to Parliament. They must be 30 years old, must have finished seventh grade in school, have discharged their military service, have a regular job or profession and not have been condemned for political activities. These restrictions rule out most of the old political leaders, first because they have been arrested for political activity and secondly because politics is their only profession. Generally speaking the new law excludes political parties.

There will be 160 deputies, one from each electoral district. Every candidate must be a local man and must run on his own ticket. There will be only about half as many members in the new Parliament as in the old. This new law is an attempt on the part of the King to modify the dictatorship imposed upon Bulgaria by the army revolution in May, 1934, and to increase the degree of popular support for his regime. He wishes, however, to avoid reviving the domination of "old party bosses." The new law is a compromise, a cautious step. Old politicians have vehemently protested against it in a joint letter to the King but without result.

Army Games in Bulgaria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

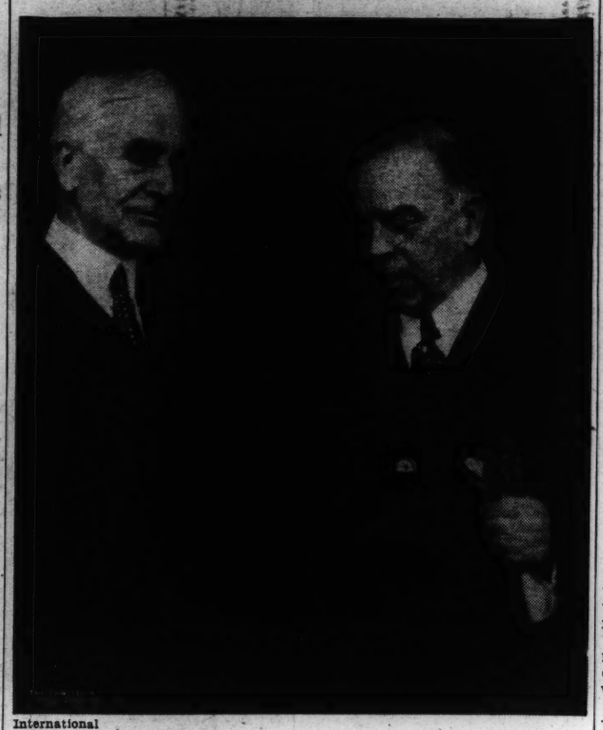
SOFIA—For the first time since the World War, Bulgaria recently carried out army maneuvers on a large scale.

This does not mean that any formal change in Bulgaria's status has taken place. The prohibiting of military service and rearming of the Neuilly Treaty still hold, but they are not strictly applied.

A feature of the exercises was the very prominent part that the King took in them. It seems that he has re-established his authority over the army. In 1934 a group of officers took the King prisoner, forced him to suspend the Constitution and imposed a dictatorial government upon him.

Uncertain, turbulent, and dangerous months followed, as the King struggled to regain prestige and power. Now he is master again and is attempting to restore some form of more constitutional government. Bulgaria, like all its neighbors, is enjoying an economic advance and is politically more stable than for many months.

'Peace' Is the Watchword



International

Cordell Hull
U. S. Secretary of State

W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada

Unofficial American Guest and One of His Canadian Hosts

Demand for World Peace Voiced by Hull at Toronto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 22—The full text of the address by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, at the University of Toronto, follows:

I am deeply appreciative of this opportunity to visit the University of Toronto. Institutions of learning have, of necessity, much briefer history on our side of the Atlantic than they do across the sea. Yet, building upon the foundation of a cultural heritage far older than the national existence of their countries, many universities of the Western Hemisphere have developed splendid traditions of scholarship and public service. Among these, your university occupies a deservedly high place. Your city, your province, your whole country are justly proud of its attainments and I am delighted to be admitted to the distinguished company of those upon whom you have chosen to bestow the honor of which I am the recipient today.

In these days, when tragic and menacing world developments beat relentless upon the consciousness of each one of us, it is well to find a brief respite in an atmosphere far removed from the gruelling pressure of day-to-day, almost minute-to-minute problems constantly clamoring for solution. In such an atmosphere, it is well to renew one's faith and hope through a calm contemplation of what is fundamental in man's unceasing search for a better world.

The all-embracing preoccupation of all of us may be summed up in one word—order. By that word I mean such an arrangement of human relations as is conducive to the greatest possible development of human welfare—material, moral, and spiritual.

Problem of Order

Civilizations, ancient and modern, have always been basically concerned with the problem of order. The origins of law, the origins of government, are found in man's eternal striving to place the relations of individuals, bound by communal ties, upon a basis of recognized and accepted rights and obligations with respect to each other, as well as with respect to the community as a whole.

Today most of us know, almost by instinct, the precious worth of order in our individual lives and in our national existence.

We have become accustomed to measuring progress by our success in evolving those forms of social organization which confer upon the individual, in greater and greater degree, the benefits of material improvement, of decent ethical relations, of intellectual development and of spiritual growth. Theoretically, it is possible for an individual to lead a hermit existence, and for a family or a community to segregate itself and attempt to live solely within and unto itself. But in the end, an inexorable price must be paid for such isolation; and, directly or indirectly, that price is always paid by the individual. The activities of individuals and of communities are so intricately interdependent that the fullness of the individual's life is powerfully de-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Farouk Rejects Jeweled Crown As Economy Move in Egypt

CAIRO (AP)—Young King Farouk of Egypt has refused to accept the jeweled gold crown offered by his people to mark his marriage to Souada Zuldikar, now called Farida, daughter of Youssef Bey Zulfikar, Judge of the Alexandria Mixed Court of Appeals.

Low cotton prices and consequent economic depression were the reasons he gave for renouncing the gift and ordering that the subscriptions be returned.

Another factor was believed to be the question whether Moslem religion could permit the crowning of the King. Prince Omar Toussoun declined to support the scheme, saying it was contrary to Moslem traditions.

"As the leading Moslem nation in the East, Egypt should be foremost in adhering to these customs, which we must respect and follow, as a legacy from our ancestors," he said.

The announcement that Farida would wear the full veil ended widespread speculation.

Because King Farouk is a modern young man, many believed he would shatter tradition in a hurried program to bring his court up-to-date. He is known to have consulted Sheik Mustapha el Maraghy, rector of Azhar University and spiritual head of the Moslems in Egypt, on the question of Farida's veil. His decision that she should conform to established Moslem custom is believed to have been influenced by the Sheik's view that a sudden departure from tradition would have an undesirable effect on the mass of the people. Whether he will abandon entirely his modern ideas is still a question.

Sheik el Maraghy is also responsible for a movement to confer the title of Khalif of Islam on Farouk, and has called a conference of the heads of the Moslem states to discuss it.

The hereditary title, meaning leader and defender of the faithful, would revive an honorary position disused since the passing in 1932 of the last of the Ottoman sultans, who formerly held it.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

World Conscience Summoned by Hull To Restore Peace

Violators of Order Must Eventually Bow Before Will of the Nations That Wish to Advance Civilization, He Says at Toronto

Treaty Violation and Economic Isolation Listed as Offenses

No Nation Can Hope to Escape Effects of War, He Warns, in Address at Canadian University After Receiving Honorary Degree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 22—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull here today forecast that "the violators of order, the breakers of peace," will ultimately bow before the aroused will of the nations and peoples who wish for peace and the advance of civilization.

In a formal address at the University of Toronto, the principal immediate purpose of his trip to Canada, he summoned the "outraged conscience of mankind" today to set in motion forces designed to restore world peace.

Mr. Hull listed as the three great crimes against world order which the would-be peace breakers attempt to perpetrate: (1) Violation of treaties, (2) isolationist economic policies and (3) interference in the internal affairs of another nation.

He warned of the danger to the world from these crimes insisted as both he and President Roosevelt have done often before during the past six months that no single nation can hope to escape suffering from war if it breaks out and challenged one by one the basic doctrines of the dictatorships. But he ended on a note of confidence that the protagonists of peace, world order and civilization would in the end demand respect for international order and law from the trouble makers.

Careful and Comprehensive

The speech as a whole was a careful and comprehensive restatement of the fundamentals of Secretary Hull's foreign policy. It did not directly advance the specific application of that policy to the existing world situation and provided no clue to the great question hanging over world diplomacy at the moment as to how far President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull are prepared to go in collaboration with the other Nine-Power Pact signatories against Japan. Neither did the speech in any way modify or draw back from what has been done.

Rather, it was as though Secretary Hull, after a long period of rapid but piecemeal development and application of policy, had sat back and carefully analyzed the theory underlying what has been done since he enunciated his 14 points for peace on July 16. Since then American action has reached its climax in official denunciation of Japan as a treaty violator and American participation in consultation under the Nine-Power Pact. Today, Mr. Hull paused to take stock of his policy to reaffirm and to clarify it—perhaps in preparation for further application in the future.

What implications there were to be found were of a general nature. The speech was not directed specifically at Japan. Treaty-breaking and interference in the affairs of another, Mr. Hull castigated vigorously. In both he had Japan in mind. But he also was thinking of others.

"Negation of Order"

Against the Italian Fascist glorification of war as an ennobler of humanity the Secretary of State set up the counter doctrine that "war represents the complete negation of order" and that it "disrupts and destroys all those numerous relationships which advance and ennoble the lives of individuals and nations."

Against the German National Socialist creed of a special German culture and a special superior German race Secretary Hull proclaimed "the universality of culture" and the doctrine that the flowering of research, intellect and the arts cannot attain "its highest and its rounded development when confined within the frontiers of a single nation."

All of these different thoughts he brought together coherently and concisely in what diplomatic observers consider the best presentation of his fundamental doctrines which Secretary Hull has yet produced. Just as the application of his policy has been advancing, it is the opinion of those close to him that his own comprehension of his basic policies and objectives has been expanding and that today's speech here is as a result the best guide yet to the principles which motivate the reticent Tennesseean who is leading the United States back into the stream of world collaboration.

Partly Aimed at U. S.

Part also of the speech was intended for domestic United States consumption—to further that process of home education which Mr. Hull realizes is an indispensable prelude to any further American initiative in world affairs.

"Theoretically," he said, "a nation can isolate itself from the rest of the world. But just as in the case of an individual who would lead a hermit existence and of a family or a community which attempts to segregate itself, an inexorable price must be paid and, in the end, paid by individuals through a lowering of their material, moral, and spiritual standards."

For his fellow citizens at home he also asserted that under modern conditions "no nation escapes the repercussions of a major, armed conflict anywhere in the world."

"However far they may be re-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Franco Decrees Dictatorship For Himself

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Oct. 22 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco became today absolute dictator of Insurgent Spain.

His decree, announced yesterday and setting up a Fascist National Council, gives him the right to appoint all members of the Council or the right to replace them.

He also is given the right secretly to name his successor as dictator.

The Council will draft the general plans for structure of the Insurgent state, but executive power will be exercised by General Franco's ministers. Insurgents here said today that he soon will name his first ministry, with about 10 posts.

Spanish Factions to Decide On Volunteer Withdrawals; London Board in Session

ROME, Oct. 22 (AP)—Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to Great Britain, who earlier this week represented the National Socialist Government at the London meeting of the Non-Intervention subcommittee, flew here unexpectedly from Berlin today.

Although he explained his trip was only to bring his daughter to Italy, considerable speculation, however, arose over whether he might see Premier Mussolini. He was accompanied by his wife.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22—The sub-committee of the International Non-Intervention Committee convened today with Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, again in the chair in the hope of maintaining the increased tempo which has been in evidence since he started understudying his junior officer, Lord Plymouth.

The session embarked today on the task of empowering the British Government to approach Valencia and Salamanca with a view to securing their acceptance of:

First, withdrawal "in principle" of all foreigners.

Second, an immediate "token" withdrawal of a small and equal number of foreigners from both sides.

Third, an early dispatch of an international commission to find out how many foreigners there are on each side, and to make technical arrangements for their withdrawal. This would begin as soon as the Non-Intervention Committee has agreed whether recognition of belligerent rights is to take precedence of withdrawal, or vice versa.

Spanish Acceptance Expected

This aspect of the Non-Intervention Committee's work is generally regarded as comparatively straight sailing. It is even estimated that the committee will have completed its task within three weeks—on the supposition that Valencia and Salamanca will accept the plan, as it is assumed they will.

But there is already evidence that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Frightful Stories for Children Must End, Radio Board Member Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—An attack on the Federal Communications Commission by one of its own members, George H. Payne, features sharp criticism of present "children's nightmares" on radio programs, alleged distribution of valuable radio channels to private broadcasters without adequate taxation, and pressure upon the commission by monopoly interests.

The commission is undergoing a housecleaning, with its new chairman, Frank R. McNinch investigating charges which have threatened the body with a congressional investigation.

Mr. Payne has long been at odds with other members of the commission and has just been disqualified from sitting in a hearing against two lawyers against whom he initiated an investigation. His outspoken comments found a new vent in an attack here on present children's radio programs and alleged lack of cultural interest.

Mr. Payne demanded that bloodcurdling children's radio programs be brought to an end. Other statements were:

Broadcasting companies should be taxed on the basis of wattage.

The Crosley 500,000-watt station at Cincinnati was given its license for experimental purpose, and for three years has used it for commercial purposes.

A legal member of the commission has been demoted for investigating violations of a powerful radio station.

There should be checks on radio monopoly, and greater cultural development in programs.

Islands Offer Warmth to the Chilly North

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Within a few days' sail or a few hours of flying from New York and other northern Atlantic ports, there lies a tropical paradise, emerald isles set in sapphire seas, beckoning the traveler to flee the chill North winds of autumn and winter and relax a while in the genial southern sunshine.

The islands of the Caribbean, Bermuda and the Bahamas furnish ideal vacation grounds for those of us who wish a complete change of environment, climate and scenery. Here may be found about every variety of nationality and civilization, ranging from the quaint, reposeful English colony at Nassau to the gay, sophisticated Spanish city of Havana; from mysterious Haiti, "The Black Princess," to the French island of Martinique.

Time and expense alone limit one's ramblings among these hundreds of tropical islands. Innumerable steamship lines from the United States, Canada and Europe, as well as the Pan American Airways, provide cruises of any length and accommodation to fit all purses and tastes.

The most northerly of these tropical fairylands, Bermuda, is unique as a motorless colony. Imagine being removed from the noise and hurly-burly of streets crowded with automobiles. Here the rhythmic hoof-beats of horses are heard on the soft coral roadways, nickle-plated harnesses glisten in the sun and Negro coachmen sit erect on the box of low-swung Victorias, typical of the leisurely pace at which life moves in this colorful land.

Bermuda is a land of flowers surrounded by jewel-colored waters. Its climate is one of the most equitable, the average annual temperature being 70.2 degrees. Its location as the hub of steamship lines from Europe and other parts of the world make it a cosmopolitan market place and the latest European fashions frequently are shown there before other places, making it an attractive shopping center. Four and five-day cruises from New York are offered by the North German Lloyd and other lines for as little as $50 and up. The new air service from New York to Bermuda, provided by Pan American Airways cuts the time of passage to a few hours, costing $100 one way or $180 the round trip.

Bermuda is the first port of call on many of the West Indies cruises. The "Lady" liners of the Canadian National Steamships offer a 30-day cruise which calls at Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad, for $215, or a 16-day cruise which includes Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica, for only $150.

Barbados, the "little England of the South," is the proudest island of the Indies. It has numerous claims to distinction, being the only West India island continuously under British rule from its settlement over more than 300 years ago. Far out in the Atlantic, it is the most easterly of all the islands and enjoys a cool and equable climate.

St. Vincent, one of the loveliest of the islands, vies with Grenada, Dominica and St. Lucia for the palm of beauty. Columbus landed at Grenada in 1498 and it is said to be one of those islands he described to the Queen of Spain as resembling a crumpled handkerchief on a sheet of blue paper.

Trinidad is approached through one of nature's great gateways, between mountain peaks that rise from the ocean and form a majestic entrance to the tranquil waters of the Gulf of Persia. This island is both geographically and biologically a part of the South American continent, lying only seven miles from the nearest point of Venezuela. Throughout the island nature is most lavish. The trees are festooned with magnificent flowers, and there are tree ferns as high as 50 feet and in the Botanical Gardens is a banyan tree covering over an acre. In Port-of-Spain there is much to interest the visitor in a foreign city, but probably of all that Trinidad offers, the famous pitch lake is the most interesting, this vast deposit of tar being considered one of the seven natural wonders of the world.

For a shorter vacation, the Cunard White Star Line offers a nine-day trip to the two most popular of the West Indies ports, Havana and Nassau, for $85 up, from New York.

* * *

Little can be added to the praise poured forth so prolifically about Havana by all who ever have visited this "Paris of the Americas." Here is a true old-world of civilization existing side by side with modern progressiveness. Quaint, narrow streets and old historic cathedrals rub shoulders with magnificent, wide boulevards and swanky clubs and theaters. Fortresses that have defied time were constructed in Cuba by Spain to maintain her glory and conquest. Legend has imbued them with poetry and history has made them immortal.

Only two hours by air from Miami, via Pan American Airways, Havana is becoming almost a suburb of the United States. Many tourists, whose time is limited, fly to Miami from New York by Eastern Air Lines which connect there with the Clipper ships for the West Indies and South America, spend a day in Havana and return to Miami only to take off the next morning for Nassau, a flight of 90 minutes.

* * *

Nassau, the most important place in the Bahamas group of islands, is a distinct contrast to Havana. Here are quiet and repose, the old English colony retaining much of the old-fashioned romantic atmosphere of the past. It is a sportsman's paradise where fishing, swimming, boating, golfing and tennis are at their best. Since the arrival there of Columbus in 1492, it has passed through many stages, each one adding to its romance and colorful history replete with Spanish and pirate lore. Round trips by the airways to either Havana or Nassau from Miami cost but $35.

Colombian Lines cruises from New York include visits to Christophe's palace and fortress in Haiti, the gay clubs and hotels of Jamaica, Puerto Colombia, Barranquilla, Cartegena and Panama.

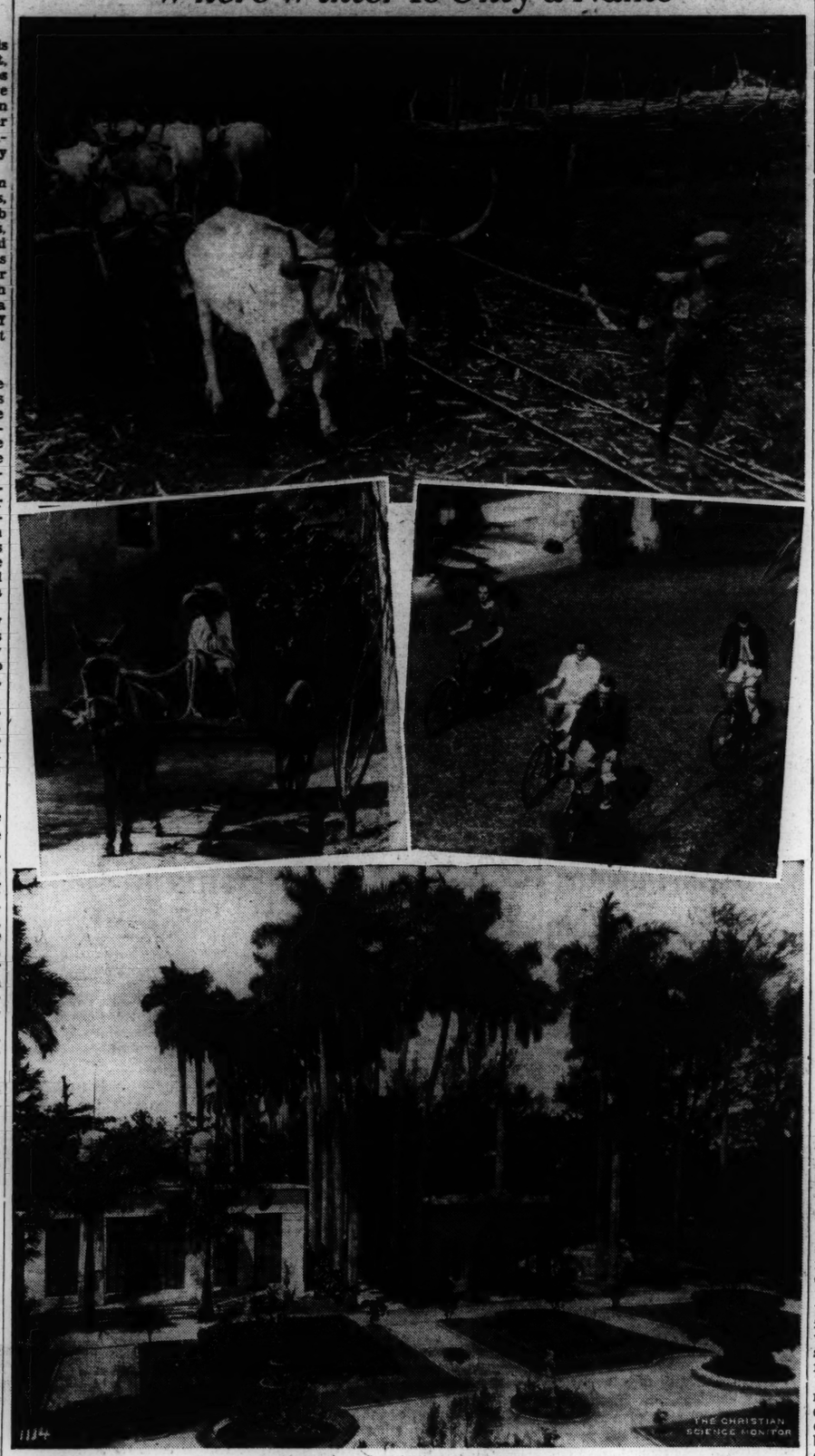
The Great White Fleet offers a 17-day cruise to Havana, Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica for $190 to $320; and one to Jamaica, Panama and Colombia in 19 days, for $190 to $225.

* * *

The latest thing in travel are Clipper Cruises to the islands of the Caribbean by Pan American Airways. This brings the languorous tropic isles within only a few hours of Canada or New England. The eight-hour flight from New York to Miami, via Eastern Air Lines ($71.75 one way; $129.20 round trip), connects with the Pan American Clipper ships which carry passengers on various air cruises around the islands and also around South America.

One of the most popular air cruises is the "Lindbergh Circle" which includes Haiti, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, Antiqua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barranquilla, Cristobal, Panama City, San Jose, Managua, San Salvador, Guatemala City, Mexico City, Veracruz, Yucatan, Havana and back to Miami, in seven days at a cost of approximately $600.

Where Winter Is Only a Name



Denis M. Gick

Some Scenes in Southern Islands

Top—Hauling Sugar Cane in Jamaica. Center—A Donkey Cart in Nassau, and, at Right, Bicycling at Castle Harbour, Bermuda. Lower—Botanical Gardens in Havana, Cuba

Minimum Wages for U. S. Ships Are Listed by Maritime Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Plunging into the most tangled and delicate phase of the entire American merchant marine problem, the United States Maritime Commission here today imposed minimum wage standards on all ship lines operating on taxpayer subsidies and issued regulations designed to improve living conditions on the ships.

In announcing the decisions, Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the commission, blamed the demoralized status of the industry to a large extent on its labor unrest. And he stated that investigations by the commission have revealed living quarters on most American ships which the commission believes "to be a major factor in the present disturbed labor conditions in the industry."

But while admitting that labor has much reason for dissatisfaction—reason which the commission's new orders are designed to remove—Mr. Kennedy insisted that there is no excuse for bad discipline and insolence on the part of crews. He made it quite clear that while he intends to do his part to remedy the "unsanitary" quarters and "lack of sufficient space" allotted to crews on American vessels, he also expects, and intends to demand, discipline and courtesy on board all American ships over which he has any control.

The new orders, and Mr. Kennedy's policies, apply to 154 ships operating on government subsidy and 37 ships owned outright by the Government. The new wages and working conditions will apply to about 10,000 seamen and officers out of an estimated total of approximately 70,000 who sail under the American flag.

In establishing minimum wage scales for this subsidized portion of the merchant marine, the commission took the minimums which have been established on the Pacific coast through strikes and collective bargaining. This means that the higher Pacific coast standards will be given a powerful foothold on the Atlantic which the non-subsidized lines may soon be forced to follow.

Minimum monthly wages for officers range from $115 to $390, depending on rank and the size of the ship. Minimums for seamen range from $50 a month for a deck boy to $85 for a boatswain. Minimums in the stewards' department range from $35 for a bellboy to $120 for a chief steward.

The commission is careful in announcing the wage scales to emphasize that they are minimums and that the maritime unions are free to seek better wages through collective bargaining—in fact, are expected to do so.

As for living quarters and living conditions for members of the crew—which Mr. Kennedy said have been "unspeakably" bad on many ships and enough to make any man dissatisfied—the commission has outlined standards "superior to anything heretofore provided for seamen in any country" which will be compulsory in the construction of all new vessels. Old vessels are to be treated individually. Each will be inspected and such improvements made as the commission decides is compatible with the life expectancy and value of the ship. Owners will not be required to make expensive alterations in a ship which presumably will be scrapped in another two or three years.

Head of C. I. O. Affiliate Assails Ship Wages List

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Announcement by the Federal Maritime Commission of new minimum wage scales for seamen on 155 government subsidized ships received a hostile reception today from Joseph Curran, general organizer of the National Maritime Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"We insist," asserted Mr. Curran, "that any minimums advocated by the Maritime Commission be considered as strictly minimums and not interfering in any way with the collective bargaining arrangements of the union.

"We don't consider the Maritime Commission a nonpartisan body in the first place; it is a partisan body and therefore it's not qualified to set any scales of wages whatever. The Maritime Commission operates 40 ships, and therefore is not in a position to operate as a fact-finding body."

Spanish Factions to Decide

(Continued from Page 1)

serious difficulties are arising over the question of resuming the control of trade in war material with Spain. Italy has let it be known she wants the land frontier control to be resumed immediately. Since the control observation officers were removed from the land frontiers large quantities of goods are understood to have reached the Loyalists by this route, including, it is declared, £1,000,000 worth of tractors and various other articles perhaps not strictly classifiable as war material, from the United States.

If land control were resumed this movement of materials would cease entirely. Resumption of sea control, on the other hand, on the old basis would leave wide gaps. The control board has admitted that many vessels get through the patrol network without being detected. And even if a vessel is caught breaking the non-intervention rules it can only be reported, not seized.

Must Cover All Frontiers

A hard bargain is therefore anticipated on this question, but there is little likelihood of Britain and France in their present mood allowing the Italians to clamp down on the land frontiers until there is reasonable expectation of making the sea frontiers equally watertight.

Meanwhile the attitude of the U. S. S. R. on the Non-Intervention Committee is causing less misgiving than some observers expected. It is pointed out that although it has been customary hitherto to take decisions by unanimity it is not necessary to go on doing so.

This is a plain hint that if Moscow proves too stubborn on the question of withholding belligerent rights until the last foreigner left Spain, Britain and France will get on with the job without her. The last thing Moscow wants is for two western democracies to deal with Italy and Germany, leaving the U. S. S. R. out in the cold.

Before the sub-committee met, Great Britain and France acted jointly through their ambassadors to urge the Spanish Insurgents to be lenient in their treatment of Government troops captured in the fall of Gijon.

These captives have been estimated as numerous as 40,000.

Cuba Seeks Joint Move By Americas in Spain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Pedro Martinez Fraga, Cuban Ambassador, said today he had received instructions from his Government to consult with the United States State Department toward seeking joint American action for an armistice in the Spanish civil war.

The attitude of the Cuban Government, the ambassador said, is that definite action should be taken by the American nations particularly in view of the close historical relationships existing between the Americas and Spain.

In the event, he added, the common consent of the American governments is obtained, the Valencia Government and Franco regime would be approached and asked to participate in a conference seeking a basis for truce and eventual settlement of the conflict.

"Cuba," the Ambassador said, "proposes the idea. It is now up to the American governments to decide further details."

Peace Is Restored In Brazilian State

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 22 (AP)—Gen. Daltro Filho, federal interventor for the state of Rio Grande Do Sul, radioed the ministry of war yesterday he had "commenced to gather war material" distributed by the resigned government of Jose Antonio Flores Da Cunha and "the entire state is tranquil."

President Vargas named General Filho as interventor or temporary administrator of the state Tuesday to combat alleged Communist dangers. Governor Flores resigned Monday when President Vargas ordered state troops put under federal control. The former governor has gone to Montevideo, Uruguay.

America Cleanest 'By a Neck,' World Soap Records Indicate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—"Only by a neck" is America the world's cleanest nation, the trade publication Soap holds today in a survey of soap consumption, showing that Holland closely rivals the United States in per capita use of the cleanser.

Traditionally a neat and orderly nation, the Dutch use 24 pounds of soap a year for each person—only one pound less than the record in the United States, it says. At the other end of the scale is China, which manages to get a scrubbing now and then with a per capita consumption of only two ounces a year.

If the rate of soap consumption is an index of national cleanliness, Denmark and Canada, with a consumption of 22 pounds per person a year, rank high in their devotion to wash tub and laundry. They are followed by Germany, which uses 21 pounds of soap per person a year.

France and the United Kingdom are down the scale with a per capita use of 20 pounds. The next two cleanest nations, according to this measurement, are Cuba and Sweden, each of which is reported to reduce 19 pounds of soap per capita to the familiar water and suds.

Thereafter, nations drop away rapidly from the standards of soap-loving peoples, for after Sweden the next highest consumption of soap is in Italy, where the average person uses 9.8 pounds a year.

Taken all together, the civilized world uses about 10 billion pounds of soap a year, of which the United States manufactures and uses one-third, the survey reveals. Reduced to statistics, the 1.5 billion people of the civilized world thus use an average of 6.6 pounds per capita annually.

British Accept Italy's Pledge on Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

eration into the task of saving those lives which daily are being sacrificed in the terrible warfare that is going on."

Peace Tone for Conference

This declaration is regarded as the only possible preliminary approach to the Nine-Power Conference and it is clearly seen that economic measures—if they should ultimately be agreed on by all concerned—are not definitely ruled out by the Prime Minister's statement. It does, however, set a significantly peaceful tone to the initiation of the forthcoming Brussels session.

The spirit of this viewpoint was contained in Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that "pending rejuvenation of the League, we have got to find practical means for restoring peace in the world."

His statement that the League of Nations is not at present a guarantee against aggression however is regarded in government circles as a fact which must now color all international endeavor.

Co-operation With U. S.

Earlier in the debate, Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the opposition Liberals, condemned the Government for failing to co-operate with the United States.

"In the past, we have not been successful in obtaining that co-operation of the United States which is one of the dearest objects in the foreign policy of members of all parts of the house," Sir Archibald said.

"I say, let us not fail to seize this opportunity with both hands which President Roosevelt's speech has given us—this glorious opportunity of lining up with the United States to defend those ideals of peace and justice which are common to our two countries, France and all great democratic countries."

Appeal for Mediation

Sir Archibald recommended an appeal for mediation of the Chinese-Japanese conflict and if that failed that economic pressure must be prepared with sufficient force to make it effective.

"We cannot act alone," he declared. "The country that must take the lead, as the speeches of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stimson have shown, must be the United States with her immense interests in the Far East and without our preoccupations in Europe.

"But I do beg that the Government make it clear that if the United States will act, then we ought to stand by them and act with them."

Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition, also argued for economic pressure against Japan.

He accused the Government of "leading this country to the brink of another war" and said he believed Japan had embarked upon her "adventure" only "because of the attitude of this government and other governments in always letting the aggressor get away with it." Japan, he said, was carrying on because of Britain's weakness in not standing by the League of Nations.

George VI Closes Session In Message Deploring Sino-Japanese War

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—King George VI officially closed today a historic parliamentary session—which his brother, now the Duke of Windsor, had opened last Nov. 3—with a message reflecting "distress" at air and sea attacks on Chinese noncombatants.

The King's message proroguing Parliament was read to assembled Commons and Lords by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Hailsham.

It detailed the Government's "persistence" in efforts to isolate warring Spain and noted "with satisfaction the strengthening of all three of my defense forces."

On Tuesday the King comes in person to the House of Lords to open the new Parliament session, and it was thought he would himself read the opening speech from the throne.

A Historic Session

The session which closed today carried England through the abdication of Edward VIII, and through George's accession and coronation. Actually it had been in summer adjournment from July 30 until yesterday.

King George's message began, "The Queen and I," and contained the familiar phrase, "my relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly."

Dealing with the Chinese-Japanese warfare, the monarch expressed the hope that the nine-power conference meeting in Brussels Oct. 30 "may contribute to bring this deplorable conflict to an end."

Just before that he had said: "I have seen with greatest concern the development of hostilities between Japan and China. Sufferings which have been inflicted upon innocent noncombatants by attacks from the air and sea have caused me particular distress."

On the Spanish situation, the King said he was "happy" at the successful outcome of the Nyon agreement for action against Mediteranean "piracy." However, he did not go into the newest non-intervention developments.

Otherwise, his message dealt with their Majesties' gratitude for proofs of the people's loyalty and affection.

The King said the "heavy burden of this necessary rearmament" is somewhat lightened by increasing economic prosperity.

Impatience Blamed For Many Crashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22—Overheating of tempers as well as of engines must be avoided if the highways are to be kept safe, according to Edward P. Curran, safety director of the Keystone Automobile Club. The driver who fails to keep cool, he said, is apt to find himself "in hot water."

A very large number of automobile crashes can be traced directly to impatience, Mr. Curran declared. "Impatience," he stated, "has been found to be one of the cardinal faults of motorists. Real harm results from display of temper. The impatient man does not always use good judgment, and it has been amply demonstrated that poor judgment generally leads to trouble.

"Our investigators have studied many types of drivers and they are convinced that the safe, capable driver is the one who is tolerant, who does not rage when a pedestrian or another driver does the unexpected, and who, above all, does not try to 'save' a few minutes by imperilling himself and every other highway user through unsafe speed and questionable driving practices."

Kitch-itti-ki-pi Draws 63,000 Visitors in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 22—Kitch-itti-ki-pi, northern Michigan's great natural attraction, also known as the Big Spring near Manistique, attracted 63,000 visitors during the 1937 tourist season, an increase of about 18,000 over last year's attendance.

Kitch-itti-ki-pi is located in the Palms-Book State Park. The body of water is about 45 feet deep, 250 feet long and 150 feet wide. CCC enrollees built a large sight-seeing raft, which the passengers move by tugging at a cable stretched across the spring.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Refined in U.S.A.
Quick icings and fillings — Fruits cereals iced drinks
Domino Cane Sugar Confectioners XXXX
Domino Cane Sugar Superfine Powdered

At mealtime.. at bedtime
drink Postum
Contains no caffein

The Symbol of Dependable Quality
★ SIMPSON CLOTHES
Suits, Cutaways, Overcoats
Tailored to your individual measure. Simpson Clothes offer values well beyond any you've ever known. Our salesman skilled in measuring will call at your office or home with a luxurious variety of fabrics and fashions. We guarantee satisfaction or money back.
J. B. SIMPSON, Inc.
Tailors
831 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois
Consult city headings for address of nearest representative.

17 ways to serve Drake's plain Sponge Layers—see new recipe folder in the box.
DRAKE'S CAKES ★

A STEW needs 2 or 3
OXO BEEF CUBES
FOR LAVO

For Brother and Sister
Extra Fine Quality All-Wool Snow Suit REVERSIBLE Jacket
Lined with windproof cloth. Lined pants with snaps on ankle cuffs.
Colors—Green and Tan, Brown and Tan, Navy and Red.
Sizes 3 to 8 years. Price $7.49, postage prepaid. Value $8.98.
Send for Booklet "N" Free.
Steph-en's Kiddie Togs
11 West 42nd Street, New York City

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Successors to Lester E. Smith
170 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Mass.
Lex. 0326
Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham
Always the very finest of Extra Selected Steer Beef
Boneless Bottom Round (Pot) Roast lb. 32c
Steak Rump Roast (an excellent oven roast) lb. 49c
Loins of Genuine Spring Lamb (cut to chops or to roast) 6 lb. avg. wt. lb. 25c
Calif. Valencia Oranges dox. 39c
Tokay and Seedless Grapes 2 lbs. 19c
Ex. Fancy Table McIntosh Apples 4 lbs. 25c
Ex. Selected Maine Potatoes, 15 lb. Mesh Peck Bags 25c
Ex. Fancy Bunch Carrots bch. 5c
Garden Fresh Spinach 3 lbs. 19c

Snowy White—Really Clean
—and carefully handled
We save your time, money and clothes.
14 lbs. $1.00
Everything Washed Flatwork Ironed
Ask Mr. Allen
Covering Brookline Brighton Allston Back Bay Roxbury and Jamaica Plain
ALLEN LAUNDRY
62 LINDEN PARK ST. ROXBURY
HIGHLANDS 5200

HOTEL CHELSEA
LOW WINTER RATES NOW IN EFFECT
BOARDWALK AT MORRIS AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

MILL No. 2
ECONOMY CLOTH SHOP
Bussey St., E. Dedham
Phone Dedham 0350
—GET THEM NOW—
Plaid Ginghams—36" wide.
Striped and Figured Outing Flannel.
All Wool and Part Wool Blankets.
—Open All Day Saturday—
Route 135 near E. Dedham Sq., or Dedham car at Forest Hills to Grove St. Buses pass Mill.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
27 Brattle St. 1762 Mass. Ave.
445 Common St., Belmont, Mass.
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mass.

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
You will find the Dedham Custom Laundry Trucks at your service.
Allston, Brookline, Brighton, Back Bay, Dover, Dedham, Belmont, Jamaica Plain, Waban, Milton Dorchester, Mattapan, Newton, Quincy, Needham, Watertown, Wellesley, Walpole, Medfield, Canton, Norwood, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, Randolph, Randville.
Circulars on Request
Prompt and Efficient Service
Telephone DEDham 0100

THE STAR MARKET
22nd Anniversary Sale . . . Buy Now . . . All Canned Foods Priced for Great Savings

SPRING TURKEYS, 8 to 11 lb.		.35
SUGAR, 10 lb. limit		.49
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP	3 tins	.20
LIBBY'S PINEAPPLE JUICE, No. 1 tins	12 tins	1.05
LIBBY'S BARTLETT PEARS, No. 1 tins	12 tins	1.59
LIBBY'S PINEAPPLE, No. 1 tins	12 tins	1.39
ROYAL STAR PEAS, No. 2 tins	12 tins	1.95
ROYAL STAR TOMATOES, No. 2 tins	12 tins	1.49
ROYAL STAR CORN, No. 2 tins	12 tins	1.39
ROYAL STAR GREEN BEANS, No. 2 tins	12 tins	1.65
ROYAL STAR TOMATO JUICE, No. 1 tins	12 tins	.95
ROYAL STAR FREESTONE PEACHES, No. 1 tins	12 tins	1.85
ROYAL STAR FRUIT COCKTAIL, No. 1 tins	12 tins	1.85

Royal Star label is our assurance to our customers that only the highest Quality will be packed under this label . . .
STAR MARKET COMPANY
WATERTOWN . . . . NEWTONVILLE . . . . WELLESLEY

An Extensive Showing of Exclusive
Burberry Overcoats
Recently arrived from London, England
HAYNES
1502 Main St., Springfield

An Extensive Showing of Exclusive
Burberry Overcoats
recently arrived from London, England
Ware Pratt Co.
Main St. at Pearl Worcester

Quality Merchandise
Smart Fashions
Low Prices
DENHOLM & McKAY COMPANY
WORCESTER

STOP THEM
Roaches, silver bugs, ants and water bugs are eradicated quickly and surely by WHITE X the same POWDER we use in the largest clubs, hotels, etc. Easy to use. ONE APPLICATION CLEANS THEM OUT 1-lb. can, $1.00; 6 1-lb. cans, $5.00; 12 1-lb. cans, $9.00; 9 lb. can, $4.50. Sent postpaid. Contracts taken to exterminate any kind of vermin in Chicago and Suburbs.
City Exterminating Co.
607 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
Superior 7475 and Delaware 2213

Easing of Minorities' Question Helps European Settlement

Can Peace Come to the Danube?
Fifth of Six Articles

By A. Godfrey Lias
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—A subtle change has taken place in the last two years on that highly inflammable question—central European minorities. It is in the direction of making the chances of spontaneous combustion more remote.

To get to the root of this problem it is necessary to go back to the days before the World War. The incident that set Europe aflame in 1914 arose out of a minority issue: a member of the Serbian minority in the Austro-Hungarian Empire assassinated an Austrian archduke, as a reprisal for wrongs declared to have been done to his compatriots, and Austria-Hungary accused Serbia of having organized the crime.

Today this pre-war Serbian minority in Austria-Hungary has mostly gone to swell the Slav majority in the independent State of Yugoslavia. There are still a few Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in Hungary and Austria—and in Italy. On the other hand several hundreds of thousands of Hungarians who used to be part of the ruling majority have been separated from Hungary and left as a minority in Yugoslavia.

The same sort of thing has happened all over Central Europe. What was before the World War the governing Austrian majority in Bohemia is now a governed minority under the complicated name of Sudeten-Deutsch living within the boundaries of the independent State of Czechoslovakia.

Positions Radically Shifted

The Czechs who were formerly a minority in Austria now have a state of their own in which they constitute the majority in conjunction with the Slovaks who were formerly a minority in the kingdom of Hungary.

Similarly the Roumanian minority in the former Hungarian province of Transylvania is now part of the majority race in Roumania. Both in Slovakia and Transylvania there are today important Hungarian minorities totaling in the one case about 700,000 and in the other 1,500,000.

It is quite generally conceded now that the minority treaties drawn up by the architects of the peace settlement have not been a great success. On the one hand, no majority has ever found the slightest difficulty in getting round its obligations, and on the other, the fact that the minority had a court of appeal beyond the frontier of the country in which it was living tended to encourage it (if it needed any encouragement) to work against the majority. Furthermore, the existence of this court of appeal acted as a red rag to the majorities. So we can all imagine how the White House and Whitehall would feel if the Italian minorities in New York and Soho had a right to bring their grievances before the League of Nations.

That the minorities have often had a raw deal unfortunately cannot be denied. But the practice of seeking a remedy through Geneva has nearly disappeared. Austria long ago disinterested herself from the question and during the last two years Hungary has come to realize that amelioration must be sought not through Geneva, but by direct negotiation with the majorities concerned, some of which at any rate have reached the wise conclusion that a discontented minority is a serious danger to the safety of the State.

Even so it is no easy matter to find a solution because some of the powers deliberately inflame the grievances of Central European minorities to serve their own ends.

Economic causes not due to the peace treaties have also played a part in making things difficult for the minorities. For example, the factories of Bohemia, before and after the World War, always used to sell a large proportion of their output to Germany.

Then came the slump and the growth of the self-sufficiency campaign with the result that today there are heavy duties on these classes of Germany's imports. Owing to the fact that the Sudeten Deutsch minority is more highly industrialized than the Czech majority, the former inevitably suffered the more severely.

That there has, however, been discrimination which has operated in favor of the Czech section of the population is now tacitly admitted in Prague. But things are beginning to improve. An agreement was signed last February with the pro-co-operation Sudeten Deutsch parties and is gradually putting the two communities on a more equal basis. The concessions are also beginning to affect the prospects of the non-co-operation group of Sudeten Deutsch under Herr Konrad Henlein, who leans heavily in the direction of Berlin without being a proclaimed National Socialist.

Herr Henlein, who is a new "phenomenon" of the last two years, demands autonomy for his compatriots within the Czech State. This solution has no chance of acceptance today. The Czechs declare—and independent testimony tends to confirm this—that the two races are so inextricably mixed that autonomy is not a practical proposition.

Races Indiscriminately Mixed

This mixing of the races is everywhere one of the difficulties of an equitable solution of the minority problem. If the Sudeten-Deutsch areas of Czechoslovakia were handed over to Germany there would be almost as many Czechs turned into German citizens as there would be ex-Austrians. It must also be remembered that the present boundary between Czechoslovakia and Germany is the one which existed in pre-war days between Austria and Germany. None of the Sudeten Deutsch minority have ever been German citizens.

Along the southern Slovakian border on the other hand there are places continguous to Hungary where the population is almost exclusively Hungarian. So there are in Transylvania and in the Banat. But there are also isolated islands of Hungarians far from the national boundaries. By no conceivable juggling with geography could these be joined to their motherland without separating even larger numbers of Roumanians, Slovaks, Slovenes and others from theirs.

The Turks and Greeks are the only East European peoples who have really solved the problem of their minorities. They did so by transporting them wholesale, to the number of millions, into new homes. No similar forced migration is contemplated in the Danubian area.

Decorator Answers Call

Telephones for Modern Office
Equipment Designed and Colored to Fit Into Surroundings

Typist's Rhythm Kept Unbroken By Device Seen at Business Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Stenographers and typists are finding a new device at the thirty-fourth annual National Business Show for automatically turning notebook pages.

This copyholder is fastened firmly behind the typewriter, but can be quickly lowered when not in use. Its chief advantages are that it brings the pages to be copied directly in the line of the typist's vision, and by means of a spacing lever lightly manipulated at the right of the typewriter keyboard, it makes it possible for her to guide her copying line by line. When the bottom of the page is reached, the page proves obligingly self-turning.

"The important contribution of this device," said the manufacturer, "is that it prevents that break in the thought of the one using the typewriter, while at the same time it correctly positions her copy. It prevents the typing rhythm from being interrupted, and it is noiseless."

Business men are choosing the color of their telephones with nearly as great care as their neckties, according to the exposition management. An electric company is displaying French telephones in Nile green, red, ivory, royal blue, orchid, mahogany, walnut and black.

Another item in the telephone display, is a dial with a lighter movement than formerly.

The show will continue at Commerce Hall, Port of New York Authority Building, through Saturday.

Thought Records Even During Sleep, Savant Declares

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—Dr. Carl G. Jung, the Swiss psychologist, told a lecture audience yesterday that the mind of a sleeping man might record thoughts which his intelligence, while awake, would be incapable of producing. This fact, he added, was doubtless a "religious phenomenon."

In the second of three Terry Foundation lectures at Yale devoted to applied psychology and religion, Dr. Jung, describing the dreams of patients, said:

"I have to admit the fact that the unconscious mind is capable at times of assuming an intelligence and purposiveness which is superior to actual conscious insight. There is hardly any doubt that this fact is an absolutely basic religious phenomenon."

The psychologist told of a "voice" that "revealed itself during the course of many hundred carefully recorded dreams" to one patient whose unconscious mind was capable of assuming superior intelligence.

"The 'voice' is a frequent occurrence in this dream series," he said. "It is always a matter of an authoritative declaration or command, either of astonishing common sense and truth, or of profound philosophic allusion. It is nearly always a definite statement, . . . so clear and convincing that the dreamer finds no argument against it."

His patient was a "very intellectual and skeptical man," Dr. Jung added, but, while the "voice" "often did not suit him at all, yet he just accepted it without murmuring, and even humbly."

The psychologist said he did not base his conclusions on this one case alone but "our patient is by no means the only case under my observation that has exhibited the phenomenon of the 'voice.'"

Navy Advances Program On Battleship Building

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday the keel of the new battleship North Carolina would be laid at the New York Navy Yard at noon next Wednesday, Navy Day.

Previous plans were to start work early next year. The 35,000-ton super dreadnaught, first to be built in more than 15 years, will require four years to complete, the secretary said. It will cost, equipped with 16-inch guns, probably $60,000,000.

Work to Begin On Flood Control In New York State

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Army engineers announced today the first major step in a $27,000,000 flood-control program in New York State will be taken next month, when bids are opened for construction of a dam at Arkport.

The Arkport project, officially known as dam No. 8, is the first of two dams planned in the southern New York area to curb floods in the Susquehanna River basin.

The division engineer at Binghamton, N. Y., reported to the chief of army engineers that bids for construction of intake pressure conduits and spillway buckets will be opened Nov. 23.

Bids for spillway and embankment construction on the second dam at Whitney Point will be opened some time in January, he said.

The engineers already have been allotted $3,930,000 of federal funds for the work.

Since the floods of 1935 and 1936, which resulted in more than two score fatalities in New York's southern tier, army engineers have been drafting a program to curb the turbulent streams in the Susquehanna Basin.

The $27,000,000 program finally adopted will provide a series of protective works in south-central New York and eastern Pennsylvania, which engineers believe will insure the area against a repetition of flood disasters.

The program is expected to be completed in six years. Preliminary work already has been done in the area by CCC enrollees and WPA workers, but construction of the Arkport dam will be the first major task undertaken.

Engineers said the Arkport dam is being built first because it will lend itself more fully to winter construction.

Vancouver Seeks Air Stop

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 22 (Canadian Press)—Mayor G. C. Miller has been empowered by the Vancouver City Council to seek co-operation of other cities from San Francisco north in attempts to obtain a Yukon-Alaska airmail route through Vancouver.

Verdict Upholds Guano Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The end of a "national scandal" attracting widespread public notice is announced with the verdict of the legislative and agricultural commission appointed to investigate charges brought by a group of deputies against the consortium formed to operate Chilean guano concessions.

The consortium was accused of mismanaging the business and exporting the best phosphate fertilizer for immediate profit, to the prejudice of national agriculture.

By a vote of 14 to 10, the commission decided the consortium acted within its legal right in exporting 92,000 tons of guano containing 5 per cent of nitrogen and 10 per cent of phosphorus and that by so doing it had done no harm to national agriculture or to national economy. The exportation did not endanger the future supply of the country, it said. The association was justified in making a profit, the commission ruled, and this profit was not necessarily to be applied to lowering the price for domestic consumption.

By the same voting margin, the commission agreed no responsibility rested on the minister of agriculture and that the Government and consortium had complied with the law controlling the fertilizer business.

It also was agreed that although the consortium had a legal right to export guano, it should not have done so without first assuring an adequate supply of the best quality for national agriculture.

The commission recommended that, pending passage of special legislation, the entire supply of guano, both of "white" and "red" qualities, be reserved for national use.

The fact remains, it is pointed out, that the supply of phosphate fertilizer is limited.

$96,000,000 Loan Plan Fails in British Guiana

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 22 (C. P.)—A motion to seek Colonial Office sanction for flotation of a $96,000,000 loan to develop the coastal and hinterland wealth of the country has been tabled by the British Guiana Legislature.

The motion seeking authority for the loan said there was little hope for expansion of the sugar industry, main absorber of labor, and development of other industries was progressing too slowly.

Peace Congress Opens in London; Two Exhibitions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22—A national peace congress opened here today with Viscount Cecil presiding. The other chief speakers were Viscount Samuel, the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Alderman J. Toole, J.P.), Vyvyan Adams, M.P., and A. M. Wall, secretary of the London Trades Council.

Connected with the congress are two exhibitions at University College. One shows a variety of peace propaganda methods, with critical notes about their relative effectiveness. It also includes examples of new ideas in publicity methods, with information how they can be applied to peace propaganda and at what cost.

The other is a graphic pictorial presentation of the policy for which the International Peace Campaign is working.

Earle Dons Overalls To Drive Locomotive

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania played engineer Oct. 20. Donning enginemen's overalls, cap and gloves, he pulled levers that moved a new 400-ton, high-speed engine with 84-inch driving wheels on the tracks of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Eddystone, Penna.

DRY DOCK
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Founded 1848
OVER 160,000 DEPOSITORS

UPTOWN 59th Street and Lexington Ave. opposite Bloomingdale's
DOWNTOWN 341 Bowery at 3rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

Great Train Names THROUGH THE WEST

NORTHWESTERN UNION PACIFIC

THE ALL-PULLMAN
LOS ANGELES LIMITED
Chicago to Southern California
You'll be delighted with its superior service and cuisine. Air-conditioned throughout—spotless, quiet. Valet and barber. Registered Nurse-Stewardess service. Club-observation car. From Chicago at 10:15 p.m. daily.

SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND LIMITED *between Chicago and San Francisco*
Air-conditioned, all-Pullman train. Every personal service—barber and valet. Registered Nurse-Stewardess. Observation lounge car. From Chicago daily 10:25 p.m.

The PORTLAND ROSE
between Chicago and Portland-Tacoma-Seattle-Spokane
A train name that stands for the finest in comfortable travel to the Pacific Northwest. Pullman-Tourist and Standard Sleeping cars. Reclining coach seats. Registered Nurse-Stewardess service. All air-conditioned. Leaves Chicago 10:15 p. m. daily.

PACIFIC LIMITED
between Chicago and Los Angeles-San Francisco-Portland-Tacoma-Seattle
Every facility for fine travel. Air-conditioned coaches, tourist and standard Pullman sleeping cars. Club-observation car. Leaves Chicago daily 10:30 a. m.

THE FORTY-NINER
between Chicago and San Francisco
An all-new high speed train—with "upstairs" and "downstairs" bedrooms; round tables in diner, a unique observation lounge. Extra fare. Five departures each month, each way. Only 50 hrs., 42 min. from Chicago to San Francisco; return trip 49 hrs.

Fall and winter are delightful in the Pacific West—now is the time to start that western trip you've planned. Write, phone or call for complete information.

SHIP AND TRAVEL BY RAIL
Union Pacific Railroad or 207 Old South Bldg. Boston, Mass. 6 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Chicago & North Western Ry. 212 Old South Bldg. Boston, Mass. 148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

NORTH WESTERN · UNION PACIFIC
ROUTE OF THE Streamliners AND THE Challengers

News of Plymouth's Great New 1938 Car

IT'S AN EXCITING CAR TO SEE...TO DRIVE...NEW RICHNESS OUTSIDE AND INSIDE...NEW COMFORTS AND DRIVING EASE...MORE VISION...AMAZING VALUE!

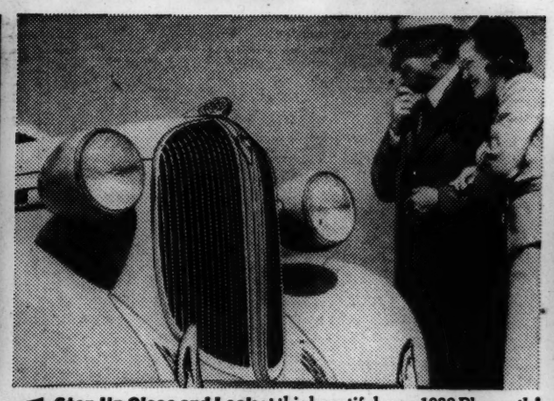
PLYMOUTH'S STORY

It's on display right now...the brilliant, new 1938 Plymouth. It celebrates the most outstanding record in automotive history.

10 years ago Plymouth entered the low-price field. And when people found Plymouth had *more* beauty, safety, economy and reliability, they *bought* Plymouths—by the *thousands*.

No car has ever made so many friends, *so fast*.

The 10th-year Plymouth is here. It's by far the greatest car we've built. Be sure to see it!



AMAZINGLY EASY TO OWN! Plymouth is priced with the lowest! Commercial Credit Company offers low terms through Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler dealers. Tune in Major Bowes' Amateur Hour, Columbia Network, Thursdays, 9 to 10 p. m., E. S. T.

1 **Step Up Close and Look** at this beautiful, new 1938 Plymouth! Isn't it distinctive? The radiator is new in contour. Headlights are more efficient. The whole car looks bigger! And the beautiful body is welded into a single, rigid, all-steel unit!

2 **Now Step In and See How Easy** it is to adjust the front seat. It rises as it moves forward—so your eyes are always at the right height.

3 **This Is Now, Too!** Instruments are in the middle—much easier to read. The new hand-brake is clear of the floor.

4 **Try the Back Seat**—it's "chair-height." You sit naturally and comfortably—relaxed!

5 **Stretch Out!** Enjoy the greater elbow room, head room and leg room in the new 1938 Plymouth. The whole car "floats" on Amola steel springs, with airplane-type shock-absorbers. Live rubber "pillows" between the all-steel body and frame block out road vibration.

6 **Listen to Your Watch**—The new Plymouth is actually sound-proofed like a radio studio!

7 **Say—They've Thought of Everything!** There's a lot of extra room in this big baggage compartment. It's even electric-lighted and the floor is covered to protect luggage. The spare wheel and tire are out of the way.

8 **Isn't It a Beauty? The New 1938 Plymouth!** It's amazingly easier to drive and handle. It's the only low-priced car with Floating Power Engine Mountings... Double-action Hydraulic Brakes... All-Steel Safety Body... Airplane-type Shock-absorbers... Scientific Sound-proofing...record savings on gas, oil and upkeep. Go see *'the car that stands up best!'* PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

See the 1938 Plymouth

Chile Protests Russian Lentil Dumping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Several complaints have appeared recently that South American agricultural export economy is being prejudiced by the reported dumping policy of the Russian Government.

The interests concerned do not consider they are the victims of a discriminating policy but are unanimous in thinking that their hemisphere, as one of the main world producers of raw materials, has specifically suffered as a result of "Russian saturation of the market."

Cereal producers and shippers were, first of all, in the protesting vanguard, but now it is the lentil trade, especially that in Chile, which is complaining.

Lentils provide one of Chile's export specialty lines, developed since the nitrate eclipse, with a large market in the United States and France. The farmers complain that there has been a 30 per cent reduction in shipments and a 40 per cent decline in price since the Soviet commenced dumping, as they charge. Russian competition is said to have affected the shipment of all leguminous products.

South American newspapers point out it is difficult to take reprisals against Russia, as that country has little trade with this continent.

Soviets Promote Mezhlauk

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (AP)—Transfer of Valery Ivanovitch Mezhlauk from the post of Commissar for the Machine Building Industry to his former positions as Vice-Premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission was announced officially yesterday. A. D. Bruskin, Vice-Commissar, was promoted to Mr. Mezhlauk's post.

Mr. Mezhlauk is well known in the United States, to which he has made numerous trips. A member of the old Russian intelligentsia, he was a buyer for Amtorg, Soviet trading corporation.

He inspected scores of industrial and agricultural enterprises in the United States and on a visit in 1931 he completed contracts with business men for the erection of plants in the Soviet Union. He lived in New York for some months. He has been regarded as the outstanding Soviet economist.

Mr. Mezhlauk was appointed Commissar for Heavy Industry on Feb. 25, succeeding Gregory K. Ordjonikidze. He became Commissar for Machine Building when his commissariat was split two months ago.

Pravda, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, has criticized Mr. Mezhlauk for allowing the automobile industry to slow down to an occasional standstill.

The criticism was mild, however, and there was no indication of any disgrace since it always referred to him as "Comrade Mezhlauk."

His return to his former posts marks the fourth change of commissars in a week.

His one position as Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars is equivalent to the Vice-Premiership, while the State Planning Commission, of which he is chairman, drafts Russia's famous five-year plans.

Mr. Bruskin's first important job was managing the Kharkov tractor works. He later became Vice-Commissar for Heavy Industry and was named Vice-Commissar for Machine Building when that commissariat was established.

Resources Committee Studies Water Needs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Government experts are meeting this month with state representatives in 45 cities to lay out a six to ten-year program for development of the nation's water resources.

Officials of the national resources committee said a comprehensive survey of development needs in all major water basins will be submitted to President Roosevelt at the end of the year.

Leaders in Alberta Face Libel Charges

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 22 (Canadian Press)—Two important figures in Alberta's Social Credit Administration were committed to trial yesterday on charges of defamatory libel, seditious libel and counseling to murder.

The charges, filed against George F. Powell, technical adviser of the province's Social Credit Board, and Joseph H. Unwin, Government whip in the provincial legislature, resulted from publication of a pamphlet entitled "Bankers' Toadies."

They were released on bail of $20,000 each after a hearing before a magistrate. About 15,000 copies of the pamphlet were produced in court during the hearing. They had been seized Oct. 2 at the offices of the Alberta Social Credit League.

Mr. Unwin said he had ordered the pamphlet printed, but did not know who had composed it. He said he first saw it when Mr. Powell showed him the original copy and asked him what he thought of it. He answered, "It's funny."

Britain's Big Hay Crop

Great Britain's most extensive farm crop is hay, of which 6,606,000 acres were harvested in 1935; its weightiest crop, turnips, 10,301,000 tons, the same year.

Playtime in Arizona

At Dance Practice

Preparing to Commemorate Early Spanish Days of Southwest

Phoenix Calls to Merrymakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—What the Mardi Gras is to New Orleans and the Tournament of Roses is to Pasadena, Fiesta del Sol shall be to Phoenix. Such is the resolve of Arizona's capital, now "going Spanish" for its second annual celebration in honor of winter visitors.

Winter sunshine and Castilian atmosphere are the principal attractions that southern Arizona, bordering on Mexico, has to offer.

Anybody in Phoenix who is not in Spanish, cowboy or Indian garb on Oct. 28, 29 and 30, will be sadly out of style, conspicuous and uncomfortable. Mantillas, charro trousers, velvet bolero jackets, embroidered sombreros and rebozos are being shaken out of the moth balls, made ready for three days and nights of gayety.

The music will be much in demand; for each evening there is to be outdoor dancing in a roped-off downtown area, called Calle Alegria, the Street of Merrymaking. A tent of circus proportions is being erected and christened Casa Mañana, the House of Tomorrow. Here floor shows and other attractions will be presented, and here a fiesta queen will be crowned.

Americas Called To Ease Tangle On Honduras Border

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—A grave threat to the peace in the Americas, which United States diplomacy has been citing to war-troubled Europe and Asia as a model for them to follow, brought an attempted emergency mobilization of Pan American peace machinery here last night.

The threat arose from acute differences between Honduras and Nicaragua, over an unsettled boundary. Within the past week it has reached the stage of troop concentrations along the frontier.

Fully aware of how embarrassing it would be to U. S. diplomacy if the much-vaunted peace machinery of the Americas should break down at this time over a mere boundary dispute, the State Department, in immediate collaboration with the Governments of Venezuela and Costa Rica, tendered good offices to the two disputants last night, and simultaneously announced to all other American republics what had been done.

President Roosevelt followed this offer today by designating Frank P. Corrigan, American Minister to Panama, to represent this country in the mediation efforts. Mr. Corrigan arrived here today from his home in Cleveland, and will leave shortly, after receiving instructions, for the selected meeting place.

The immediate purpose of the offer is to alleviate existing tension which is described in official quarters as "acute."

The trouble goes back to 1906, when Nicaragua refused to accept the decision of the King of Spain, who had been invited by the two countries to act as arbiter and settle the matter of their communal boundary.

Honduras accepted the award, which gave much of the disputed area to that country.

Nicaragua never did accept the decision.

It has been a more or less inactive issue from that time until recently, when Nicaragua issued a postage stamp showing the map of Nicaragua, in which the disputed area was incorporated.

Honduras immediately retaliated with another postage stamp showing the disputed area in white.

For a time it was a serious postage-stamp affair, but did not occasion any grave alarm elsewhere.

Skilled Woodsmen's Saws Hum In British Columbia Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERIOT BAY, B. C.—Throughout the great reaches of the forests of fir, hemlock and cedar covering thousands of miles of the Pacific coast of British Columbia thousands of woodsmen exercise their skill in felling giant trees, some of which reach 250 feet in height and 20 feet in girth.

To aid in the labor, specialists are continuing experiments in producing exceptional steel for saws, while in the camps special workmen, known as filers, devote all their time to keeping the saw blades in perfect condition.

And then once a year the finals in a historic annual contest are held to determine the speediest, strongest and most skilled sawyer from among all these thousands of woodsmen of the west.

These finals are usually held at Vancouver, a fitting center, because this city grew up from a clearing in the forest, and is largely supported by the proceeds from the lumbering industry.

From various points in the woods, camps have sent their best men to the elimination preliminaries, until only 11 are left, and finally from these "runners-up" at last two remain to meet in the final round for the championship of British Columbia and the British Empire.

In the expansive space of the Horse Show Building an enormous log of peeled British Columbia fir glistens.

And now the two principals step forward, clad in undershirts, belted trousers, and loggers' boots, the heels and soles of which are dotted with sharp steel points, calks which in the woods grip log or earth, making for safer footing, and here, in the arena, will give a firm stand while the contestants are driving the steel through the wood.

With his "trusty blade," his well-tried "Royal Chinook" cross-cut saw, seven feet in length, Alan Heyd, last year's champion, steps to the log. His filer, Frank Dovey, who has given to the teeth of "Royal Chinook" hours of skilled care, oils the shining blade with bath of kerosene, so the teeth will ride smoothly through knots or pitchy spots. Heyd places his blade in the "starting cut" made at the top of the log.

Chris Bergdahl, a professional sawyer, places his saw also in position across the log. Only an hour ago this "bushelman" from Cowichan Lake's big camp won a victory in the elimination contest, defeating 11 other runner's-up, the pick of the Province.

By the big log, crouching a little forward, their steel-pointed shoes set hard in the wooden floor, the men are "all set" for the race.

The master of ceremonies cries "Go!"

The saws sing their thin, high note of commencement. Deeper the blades cut in, and their tune becomes the long contented droning of easy, fast-riding blades. Heyd works his "Royal Chinook" with a shorter, more rapid stroke than the challenger Bergdahl.

All around them men of the woods, sawyers, buckers, watch tensely while mingled with them "Tyee" boss loggers and business men watch the rhythmic duel.

Half the log is cut. The crowd now yells encouragement. There comes a warning crackin, then a thud. Heyd's block rolls upon the floor—30 inches of hard fir cut through in 2 minutes 52 seconds, to make him once more champion of the northwestern woods and the British Empire.

Power to Conscript Recruits Augments Italy's Air Force

ROME, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet yesterday approved a new decree amplifying authority to assign eligible conscripts to the air force.

It rounded out Air Ministry measures for application of the 1936 decree, which gave the War Office the right to send all conscripts who were physically and technically qualified into the air service.

The Air Ministry this year expects an appreciable increase in aviation recruits because of similar measures already taken in the ranks of the Fascist youth to encourage them to specialize in aviation during their pre-military training.

Government officials interpreted the new decree as the finishing touch to Premier Mussolini's program of providing Italy with more than 20,000 first-class pilots and more than 100,000 observers, navigators, radio operators, mechanics and ground force officers and privates by 1941.

Nobel Prize Winners

The first Nobel peace prize winners were Henri Dunant, Swiss, and Frederic Passy, Franch, in 1901.

GET Rid OF

this

Stop going back for more anti-freeze whenever the thermometer gets jumpy.

this

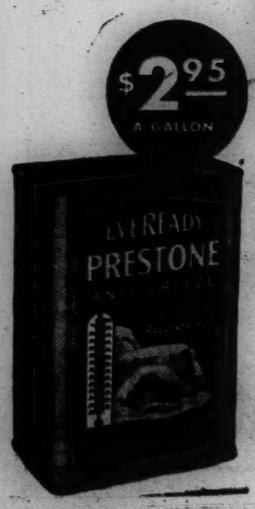
Quit taking chances on boil-away and subsequent freeze-up...it *always* means trouble . . . usually costs money.

this

Cut out rust-clogging, the power-thief that sends more fine motors to the scrap heap before their time than any other single cause.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
specifically
GUARANTEES
that "Eveready" "Prestone" anti-freeze, if used according to printed directions, in normal water cooling systems, will protect the cooling system of your car against freezing and clogging from rust formations for a whole winter; also that it will not boil away, will not cause damage to car finish, or to the metal or rubber parts of the cooling system, and that it will not leak out of a cooling system tight enough to hold water.
NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL OFFICES: NEW YORK, N. Y. BRANCHES: CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO
UNIT OF UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION

$2.95 A GALLON



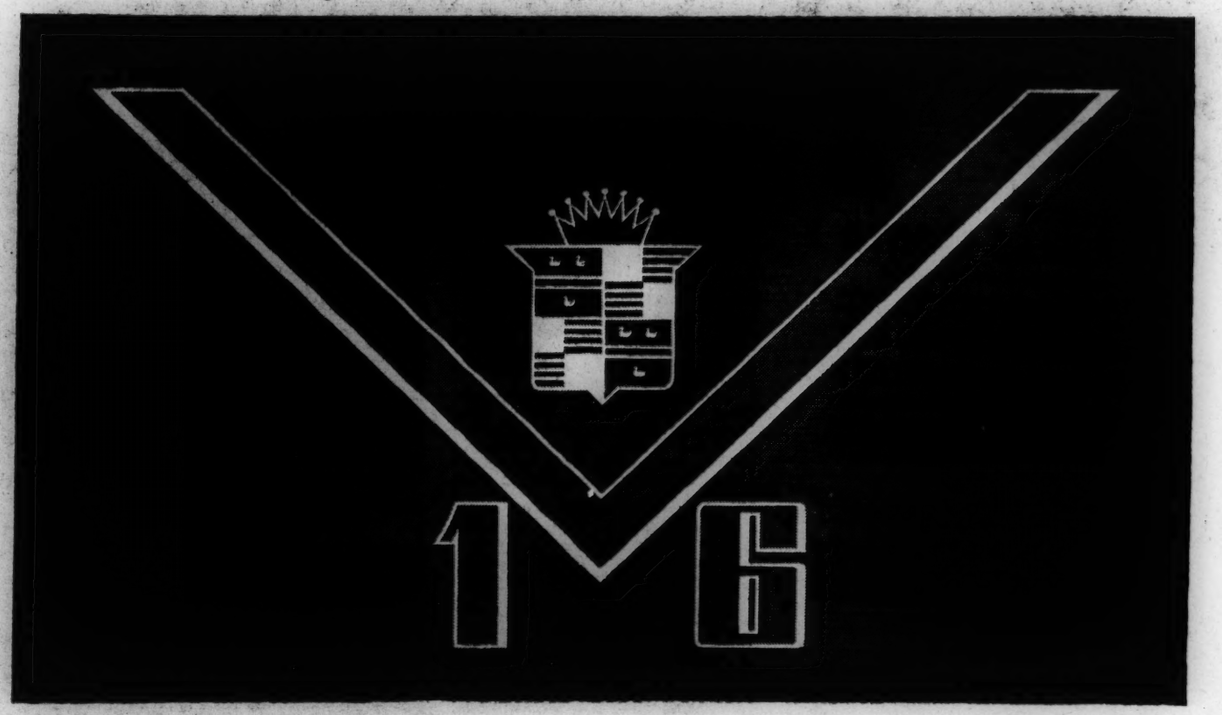
Play Safe This Winter

EVEREADY PRESTONE
TRADE-MARKS
ANTI-FREEZE
IS GUARANTEED IN *Writing*

PRESENTING

THE NEW CADILLAC SIXTEEN

...with the revolutionary new V-sixteen engine



As a climax to thirty-five years of automotive betterment, Cadillac presents its masterpiece—an entirely new Cadillac Sixteen. Built around a revolutionary new 135-degree V-type engine, this car is so advanced—in its performance, comfort, safety and beauty—that it is literally beyond description with words and pictures. We suggest, therefore, that you see it at your Cadillac-LaSalle dealer's at your earliest convenience. And, for an added surprise, ask about the price. It is now well within the range of the twelve-cylinder cars!

Product of General Motors
CADILLAC V-16

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR DIVISION
General Motors Sales Corporation
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Springfield Pageants Mark 100 Years as Illinois Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22—Springfield, Abraham Lincoln's home town at the time of his election to the Presidency, is celebrating today and for five days to follow its 100th anniversary as the capital of Illinois.

It was on this day in October, 1837, that members of the Legislature, including Mr. Lincoln, said farewell to the old capital and watched removal of the State's headquarters to the new capitol in Springfield.

The historic background of that event is being enacted for citizens of today in a series of evening dramas penned for the occasion by William Dodd Chenery, writer and director of musical dramas from the Bible.

Early Historic Scenes

The cycle of dramas, presented on different nights, begins with the arrival of the first white settler, Elisha Kelly, from North Carolina in 1818. The first steamboat arrival on the Sangamon River is celebrated with pageantry. However, the seething splash of steamboats has now been replaced by the adhesive sound of rubber tires on concrete as hurrying automotive traffic crosses the river in four lanes of travel.

For the selection of a new capital the scene, in 1937, shifts to Vandalia, the earlier capital. The reason for making a change was that the State's population was not centering in southern Illinois, as had been anticipated, but was shifting northward.

Alton and Peoria were strong contenders for the capital, but "the Long Nine," representing Sangamon County in the Legislature, won the capital for Springfield, which is somewhere near the geographical center of the State. They won by promising to vote for an internal improvements program of roads and canals.

Governor in Pageant

And, as the drama indicates, the corner stone of a new capitol (now the courthouse) was laid July 4, 1837, only 19 years after the first white man had come to compete with the red man. The piece ends with the reception of Gov. and Mrs. William H. Bissell, the first given in the mansion built and owned by the State, erected another 19 years later. This quaint, square, brick house, inhabited by Governors and "first ladies" for over 80 years, is now the bachelor apartment of Gov. Henry Horner, who, with Mayor J. W. Kapp Jr., appears in person in one of the dramas.

"The Life of Lincoln," to be given Saturday, Monday and Tuesday nights, follows through from the infare following the wedding of Lincoln's parents at Beechland, Ky., to his farewell address at Springfield.

Sunday night's presentation, "The Spirit of Springfield," portrays Faith, Hope and Love as cords that unite the city's varied populace. With this the only free night, any profits from the other nights are to go toward local relief.

The casts of about 750 are made up of Springfield residents. Mario Varchi, Springfield organist and choir leader, who has been elected co-director of the Chicago Civic Orchestra, will play an electrical organ at the performances before going to Chicago to assume his new duties. All performances are being staged in the auditorium of the new million-dollar state armory.

Springfield's Centennial Celebration

Historic Scenes Around the Capitol "Campus"

Upper Left—A Picture of the Head of the Statue of Abraham Lincoln by Andrew O'Conner on the Grounds of the State Capitol at Springfield, Ill. Right—Airview of the Present Capitol Grounds. Part of the Archives Building Can Be Seen at Upper Left, With the Capitol in the Center. Lower Left—The Old State Capitol, Erected in Springfield in 1837

James Roosevelt Becomes Father's 'Weeding Out' Man

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt's son, James, already one of his father's secretaries, has a job of increased importance at the White House today.

He is now, officially, the man whom the heads of the Government's "independent agencies" must see before they can see the President.

The idea, it was announced, is to reduce the number of Mr. Roosevelt's engagements, cut the time devoted to them and keep his desk clear of problems which can be solved by subordinates.

James Roosevelt will devote the first two days of each week to his new task. On either Monday, or Tuesday, the head of each independent agency will have a half hour appointment with him.

Together, they will go over questions affecting the particular agency and separate those that should go to the President from those which can be answered in other ways.

The President's eldest son, tall, urbane and possessed of his father's ready smile, is no stranger to politics and government affairs. In fact, it is whispered about Washington that he aspires to a political career, himself.

The Government's "independent agencies," that is agencies not attached to one of the 10 established departments, are:

The Federal Reserve Board; Power Commission; Civilian Conservation Corps; Civil Service Commission; Farm Security Administration; Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Interstate Commerce Commission; Works Progress Administration; National Youth Administration; National Labor Relations Board; Federal Housing Administration; Securities and Exchange Commission; Reclamation Bureau and Maritime Commission.

Roosevelt Tells of Work On Tax Revision Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—President Roosevelt commented on half a dozen subjects at his press conference today, from corn crop control to appointment of his son, James Roosevelt, as liaison secretary between the White House and independent federal agencies.

He said he would confer before leaving for Hyde Park tomorrow with Daniel W. Bell, budget director; Henry Morgenthau, secretary of treasury, and Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, on federal corn loans.

He said a federal tax study is underway in the treasury and that he expects tax revision proposals to be submitted to congressional committees in November for introduction in the regular session after January. He declined to comment on whether new taxes will be necessary.

He minimized the appointment of his 29-year-old son, James, as "clearing agent," between the White House and independent agencies declaring its news value was only two paragraphs on page 5 of any newspaper, and he denied James had not been named "co-ordinator." Most newspapers featured the news on page one today.

He expressed hope the State Department would be able to end the Nicaragua - Honduran boundary squabble and laughingly explained he had a block of 4 uncancelled stamps of each of the tiny countries, showing maps of their rival territorial claims.

He declined to comment on the radio speech by Alfred M. Landon.

He said he had received no communication, official or unofficial, regarding the American visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

He said he believed the current $1,500,000,000 work-relief appropriation would be sufficient to care for the nation's unemployed until July 1, end of the fiscal year—an important declaration, indicating renewed budget balancing efforts, since heretofore a big deficiency relief appropriation has been the rule.

Episcopalians Call For World Unity In Peace Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 22—Closing its fifty-second Triennial General Convention here this week, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, strengthened by the harmonious solution of many of its own problems, called upon the world to end its wars and to seek a peaceful solution of its problems.

It gave voice to this plea in many separate resolutions from both its House of Bishops and Deputies among which were the pledge to co-operate with all responsible peace agencies that are in accord with the church's attitude.

Summarizing the feeling of this church on the subject of peace, its pastoral letter said: "So widespread is the crisis that there is no possibility of recovery except by a return to the elemental facts of life and religion. At the center of our difficulties is indifference toward the things which we as Christians believe to be fundamental. Thoughtful, leaders are beginning to feel that something is needed to persuade men to believe that this is God's world and that He is in it.

"Christian morality and social security depend on belief in the Fatherhood of God and on a consciousness of the unity of mankind, realized in terms of actual brotherhood. Whenever nations of the same faith go to war they have forgotten the very tie that ensures peace."

"Easy to want ... that new CHEVROLET!"

"Easy to own, too!"

ON THE GENERAL MOTORS INSTALMENT PLAN

Consider These Features:
Low finance and insurance cost—Your car is protected by a policy in General Exchange Insurance Corp'n, a member of the General Motors family—Payments to suit your purse—A complete General Motors service—
Operated by
GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORP.

TOMORROW
CHEVROLET PRESENTS THE
NEW 1938 CHEVROLET
THE CAR OF LOW PRICE THAT BRINGS YOU THE NEWEST, MOST MODERN, MOST UP-TO-DATE MOTORING ADVANTAGES

Chevrolet cordially invites you to visit your nearest Chevrolet dealer and see the finest motor car Chevrolet has ever produced—the new Chevrolet for 1938—*the car that is complete.*

Bigger, more luxurious, more massive in appearance—beautifully different, with its new *Modern-Mode Styling*—outstandingly complete in all ways—this new Chevrolet merits the careful consideration of everyone who is thinking of buying a new motor car in any price range.

To see and drive this smart, dashing car is to know *you'll be ahead with a Chevrolet* . . . to own it is to save money all ways . . . because, again in 1938 as for 27 years, the Chevrolet trade-mark is *the symbol of savings.*

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation*, DETROIT, MICH.
General Motors Installment Plan—monthly payments to suit your purse. A General Motors Value.

MODERN-MODE STYLING — Styling as different as it is beautiful, for this bigger-looking, better-looking low-priced car.

PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES — Smooth—powerful—positive . . . the safe brakes for modern travel . . . giving maximum motoring protection.

GENUINE KNEE-ACTION* (WITH SHOCKPROOF STEERING) — So safe—so comfortable—so different . . . "the world's finest ride."

ALL-SILENT ALL-STEEL BODIES (WITH SAFETY GLASS ALL AROUND) — Larger interiors—lighter, brighter colors—and Unisteel construction, making each body a fortress of safety.

VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE — Giving the most efficient combination of power, economy and dependability.

FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION — Giving protection against drafts, smoke, windshield clouding, and assuring each passenger individually controlled ventilation.

*ON MASTER DE LUXE MODELS ONLY

FOR 27 YEARS

"You'll be AHEAD with a CHEVROLET!"

THE CAR THAT IS COMPLETE — CHEVROLET — THE SYMBOL OF SAVINGS

THE FASHION CENTRE OF WEST KENT

A fine Restaurant, a delightful Beauty Salon and one of the handsomest Fashion Floors in Greater London.
F. MEDHURST Ltd., BROMLEY, KENT, Eng.

MEDHURST'S OF BROMLEY

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
Walter Austin Ltd.
Millinery
Gowns
Costumes
etc.
and everything for the well-dressed woman
71-79 Corporation St., Birmingham

SMART AND FASHIONABLE UMBRELLAS WITH EXCLUSIVE HANDLES . . .
also 'KENDELLA' RAINCOATS for
MEN • WOMEN • CHILDREN
Sold only by the actual makers.
KENDALLS
86 Branches in England and Wales

"Say DIADEM please"
FOR PERFECT

THE SUPERIOR
SELF-RAISING
FLOUR
MITCHELL'S DIADEM FLOUR CO. LTD
EASTON — BRISTOL — ENG.

INTERNATIONAL STORES
Best for Groceries & Provisions
BRANCHES ALL OVER SOUTHERN HALF OF ENGLAND.

RUSSELL & BROMLEY
EXCLUSIVE • HIGH • GRADE • SHOES
Branches at:
Bedford, Broadstairs, Bromley, Chichester, Clacton, Croydon, Ealing, Eastbourne, Guildford, Herne Bay, Leytonstone, Margate, St. Leonards, Sevenoaks, Southampton, Streatham, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, etc.

PLUMMERS of the SOUTH COAST

PLUMMERS OFFER THE FINEST DRESSING GOWN for
21/-
See it or have it on approval
Made in Quilted Taffeta in 10 different colours.
Outsizes 25/-
• PEACH • LIGHT ROSE • DARK ROSE • TURQUOISE • APPLE • LIGHT SAXE • ROYAL • RED • HELIO • BLACK
FOLKESTONE HASTINGS EASTBOURNE BRIGHTON SOUTHAMPTON BOSCOMBE BOURNEMOUTH WEYMOUTH
Plummers

CARR'S TABLE WATER BISCUITS
The perfect biscuit to eat with cheese
Made only by Carr's of Carlisle, England
ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Spitz, Armstein & Co., Inc. 136 West 31st Street, New York
Ozo (Canada) Ltd. 28 St. Peter St., Montreal

CROYDON, ENGLAND
R&C ROFFEY and CLARK Limited for
Christmas Gifts, Books, Cards and Calendars
12 HIGH STREET, CROYDON

Demand for World Peace Voiced by Hull at Toronto

(Continued from Page 1)

termined by the character of the social organization of which he is a part.

Social Organization

Social organization must necessarily be based upon laws as the instruments of defining the commonly accepted rules of individual and social conduct. We have discovered through long experience that none of us can share more than precariously in the benefits of the higher forms of social organization toward which humanity has evolved through centuries of costly effort—unless the laws upon which that organization is founded are devised equitably and constructively and are administered wisely and fairly. We have also discovered that none of us is secure in the pursuit of his profession or employment; in the maintenance of family and neighborly relationships; or in the enjoyment of intellectual or religious companionship—unless the community in which we live and the nation which comprises the aggregate of such communities be free from breach or defiance of the laws by which they are governed.

Order within a community or a nation must necessarily be based upon a general observance of law by the individual citizens. Let such observance waver through a flouting of the existing laws by any substantial portion of the community or nation, and the whole structure of civilized existence in that community or nation will become impaired and will ultimately disintegrate. All the immeasurable benefits conferred by social organization will then be brought down in ruin, and man will again revert to what we are now accustomed to regard as barbarism.

Consent of Governed

Finally, we have discovered, from long and bitter experience, that only such laws will produce order in the true sense of that word as derive their authority from the consent of the governed and are subject to change only by the will of a majority of the people. Ambitious individuals may usurp that authority and arrogate to themselves an unchallengeable right to impose or alter laws. But such usurpation and arrogation, though in some instances they may be accompanied by an outward semblance of order, are in fact supreme acts of lawlessness.

No community and no nation can continue to base its organized existence in part on order and in part on chaos, in part on law and in part on lawlessness. Sooner or later, one or the other must triumph.

II. International Law

In the evolution of our civilization, the development of the concept of order based on law, as applied to the internal life of a nation, far antedates the recognition and acceptance of that concept in the sphere of relations among nations. International law, as we know it today, is of comparatively recent origin. The vital need of internal order is far more deeply embedded in our social and political consciousness than that of international order.

Yet order in international relations is just as vital as it is in relations within a nation. The interdependence of nations is as much a fundamental factor in the organization of civilized existence as the inter-dependence of individuals comprising communities and of communities comprising nations. Theoretically, a nation can isolate itself from the rest of the world. But just as in the case of an individual who would lead a hermit existence and of a family or a community which attempts to segregate itself, an inexorable price must be paid, and, in the end, paid by individuals through a lowering of their material, moral, and spiritual standards.

Mutual Relationships

In the world of today, nations are parties to numerous mutal relationships. If these relationships are to be conducive to the promotion of human welfare, it is necessary that the rules of international conduct be defined and that these rules be honored and observed. The behavior of nations toward each other has a crucial significance for each and all of them.

International law is the instrument by means of which the rights and duties of nations become generally recognized and accepted, and, therefore, the rules of international conduct become defined. It is the basis of international order in the same way that domestic law is the basis of internal order.

International law grows out of negotiated agreements by means of which nations pledge themselves to the acceptance of definite rights and duties in those spheres of action with which the particular agreements deal. A significant aspect of progress, as we have become accustomed to view it, relates to the degree of completeness with which such agreements tend to cover all basic relationships among nations. Hence progress is closely linked up with the extent to which the area of international conduct, unregulated by law, grows smaller and smaller.

III. Rules of Conduct

The maintenance of international order depends not only upon the acceptance by nations of agreed rules of conduct, but also upon their observance of such rules. Both of these are sovereign acts on the part of the national entities concerned. Back of them there must be certain indispensable attitudes.

There must be a firmly established sense of mutual respect and consideration of nation for nation. The very essence of an international agreement is destroyed, if any one party to it arrogates to itself a position of superiority with regard to the other parties, or the right, solely by its own decision, to denounce it or to alter the application of its terms.

There must be a firm belief in the inviolability of the pledged word. International law is not enforceable in the same sense as domestic law. The observance of the duties which it imposes, and the safeguarding of the rights which it confers, rest primarily upon voluntarily accepted self-dicipline on the part of the nations which are parties to it.

Adjust Differences

There must be a willingness to adjust differences by peaceful means—without the exaction of victory or the infliction of humiliation. No conflict is really settled, unless the terms of its settlement are reasonably aceptable to both sides.

All these may be called considerations of abstract morality. They are. And as such they represent a tremendous historic force in the relations among individuals, as well as among nations. But they are also the very foundations of progress and civilization in every phase of human existence. In a profound sense, they are determining factors of the material and cultural well-being of mankind.

Our economic civilization has developed on the basis of a substantial interchange among the nations of commodities, services, and ideas. This development has not been fortuitous. Because of natural endowment and climatic conditions, the basic materials of sustenance and production are unevenly distributed among the different areas of the earth. Similarly, the progress of invention and the acquisition of the various skills which enter into the productive process proceed unevenly in different nations. Economic advancement in any nation is greatly affected by whether or not the people of that nation have access to the natural resources and to the gifts of inventive genius and technical progress of the whole world, rather than merely those circumscribed by its national boundaries.

Universality of Culture

Nor can the flowering of science, intellect, and the arts, attain its highest and its rounded development when confined within the frontiers of a single nation. The records of history, as well as the testimony of observation, offer striking evidence of the universality of culture and of the surpassing value of learning from the experience and attainment of others no matter how many national frontiers may intervene.

Only in a world in which international order prevails can individuals of any nation obtain access to all these gifts of economic and cultural advancement. Impair that order, and there will be a universal lowering of both material and cultural standards—a growing and deepening decadence in all phases of life.

IV. Threats to Order

International order may be impaired in many ways. Widespread violation of treaties or agreements which embody the law of nations will quickly bring the very concept of such law into disrepute and destroy its immense usefulness. Suspicion and distrust will lead nations into courses of action, harmful alike to themselves and to others.

Economic policies directed, not toward the promotion of mutually beneficial commercial and financial intercourse among nations, but toward the wresting of apparent immediate advantages at the expense of long-range benefits, inevitably push nations in the direction of isolation or other forms of economic warfare. This, in turn, inexorably results in increasing economic and social strain within nations, which may lead to a break-down of orderly processes of government and may even lend the appearance of attractiveness to military adventures. Economic warfare only too frequently is the precursor of armed conflict.

Types of Lawlessness

Interference by one nation in the domestic affairs of another, refusal by a nation to recognize and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of another, represent still other types of lawlessness in international relatibns which destroy order based on law. They, too, frequently result in armed conflict.

No matter what form it assumes, and no matter from what causes it springs, war represents the most complete negation of order in both the internal and the international life of nations. Armed conflict disrupts and destroys all those numerous relationships which advance and ennoble the lives of individuals and of nations. It harnesses to the chariot of its death-dealing fury the energies and abilities which should be devoted to the promotion of human welfare. It draws irresistibly into its vortex of destruction the material resources of mankind. It sweeps aside moral and spiritual values cherished zealously through periods of peace. It lowers every standard of civilized existence.

No Group Escapes

Under modern conditions, no group of the population within a nation engaged in a conflict escapes the ravages of war. Warfare today is no longer primarily a matter of armed forces hurled against each other on the battlefield. Entire populations become active participants and potential victims. The line of demarcation between combatants and noncombatants tends to disappear as the advancing technique of war provides ever more powerful weapons of destruction.

Under modern conditions, no nation escapes the repercussions of a major armed conflict anywhere in the world. However far they may be removed from the seat of actual fighting, all nations feel their morale weakened by the horror of war and their well-being impaired by the processes of disruption and ruin which spread in ever-widening circles from the territories being laid waste by war. Once the engines of war are brought into action in any portion of the earth, there is no security, no confidence, no buoyancy of energy or spirit anywhere.

V. Paradox in Trends

There is a grim paradox in the trends which are so clearly discernible today. As civilization moves to higher and higher levels, as the march of progress opens wider and wider horizons of material and cultural advancement, war becomes more relentlessly cruel, more thorough and effective in its unrestrained savagery.

Yet in this very paradox, in this soul-shattering contrast, there are seeds of hope. No more than a community or a nation, can the world of today base its existence in part on order and in part on chaos, in part on law and in part on lawlessness. And just as, sooner or later, the outraged conscience of a community or a nation sets into motion forces which re-establish order under law, so, I firmly believe, the outraged conscience of mankind will set into motion forces which will create, in the sphere of international relations, unshakeable order based on law.

Peace "Normal State"

There is a special appropriateness in my saying all this on the soil of a great member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. My country and the countries which compose your mighty union are among the protagonists of the idea that peace rather than war is the normal state of human relations, within and among nations. A strong conviction that the forces of order based on law are the forces of peace, and that peace, in turn, is indispensable to civilization and progress, is deeply engrained in the individual and collective consciousness of our peoples.

Modern civilization has survived and has gone ever forward because the violators of order, the breakers of the peace, have always been the exception rather than the rule. Whatever tragedies they have caused during their brief appearances on the stage of history, in the end they have always bowed to the will of that overwhelming majority of mankind which desires a continuing advance, rather than an inglorious decline, of man's civilized existence.

Lines in a Glass Bowl

From US Camera 1937. © T. J. Maloney

"Glass Refractions and Reflections"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—A photograph by Fred R. Archer of Los Angeles, stands out as one of the most striking pictures shown in the U. S. Camera Exhibition, this week and next at the International Building, Rockefeller Center, in New York. Like many other photographs in the show, it illustrates how a photographer can employ the simplest materials and fashion out of them a thing of beauty.

LaGuardia Gains Spell Woe to Machines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—The 1937 New York City mayoralty campaign was serving notice, billboard size, today that a revolution was on in American municipal politics as independent surveys indicated widespread voter emancipation from old machine alignments here.

Study of these pre-election canvasses is causing realization even in Democratic clubhouses that huge segments of heretofore assured "regulars" have shifted to nonpartisan fields to back the return to City Hall of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

While the extent of the insurgency must wait on the Nov. 2 count, the defection is taking on proportions of spectacular movement in cities throughout the nation. Headlining the trend, in the evaluation of impartial observers, is the aggressive entity labor has achieved in the current contest. Four years ago this element was submerged in the Democratic count. Today it stands utterly disassociated from the machine, and its delivery of at least 400,000 votes to the LaGuardia ticket is nowhere discredited.

Moreover, test votes and canvasses, both by civic and political groups, indicate that labor is not alone in its repudiation of political rule of city affairs here, and that an independent vote such as never before has been recorded in New York City is in process of being rolled up for Mayor LaGuardia to defeat his Democratic opponent, Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

Backed by Labor Party

In the militant vanguard, squarely behind the Mayor, is the American Labor Party, eastern offspring of the Progressive movement. Heretofore this labor vote has been the special property of the city democracy since immigrant quotas began to flood the "melting pot" and Tammany ward-heelers saw to it that the incoming shiploads were duly installed in their slum quarters. The fealty persisted through generations and was affirmed by ameliorating labor legislation enacted under Democratic Governors in Albany.

But under the New Deal, labor has taken seven-league unionization strides, and by 1936 had its own non-partisan league for the re-election of President Roosevelt and was making New York State, industrial center of the nation, initial testing ground for its independent politcal emergence.

The American Labor Party, its instrument to this end, now is conducting its first municipal campaign for the LaGuardia ticket—to such effect that it today holds the balance of power in the coming election. Only the Democratic organizations, with whom the laborites went to political school, ever before troubled to make such an intensive house-to-house district canvass as this party is now making, with an import wholly anti-Tammany.

With the labor vote concededly a Democratic subtraction, analysis of the surveys has brought the consensus that the lead Mayor LaGuardia is maintaining, in spite of the apparent speed-up of the Democratic drive, is due to a widespread defection of party independents and his popularity with the masses of voters.

Sentiment for Dewey

These tests also show an "amazingly large" sentiment for the election of Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor, for district attorney of New York county over his Tammany adversary, Harold W. Hastings, acting incumbent. In addition, they give prospects of victory to virtually the entire Fusion slate.

Indeed, if the preliminary estimates are correct, the Democratic down-state organization, synonymous everywhere with Tammany Hall and a power in New York politics from time immemorial, is due for a trimming. Senator Robert F. Wagner's entry into the Mahoney lists has not budged labor's LaGuardia allegiance, and the best the Democrats are forecasting for their side out of the more than 2,000,000 enrollment for the election is a 100,000 margin.

Senator Wagner's appeal to the voters on behalf of Mr. Mahoney having failed of the desired result, strong pressure is being brought to bear on James A. Farley, Democratic national and state chairman, to come into the picture and bolster up the Democratic campaign. It was said today in quarters believed to be informed that Mr. Farley had agreed to this and that he would make a radio appeal for the Mahoney ticket next Tuesday night.

Mr. Farley has kept himself free of the New York City struggle since the pre-primary party split, when the Tammany Hall old guard held out for Senator Royal S. Copeland as mayoral designee and the organization New Dealers designated Grover Whalen.

Allder's Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
is Also Always the House for Women's Wear and Home Furnishing
NORTH END AND GEORGE ST. CROYDON, ENGLAND
Agents for
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN

Clubwomen Praise Peace Step

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—In spite of a letter from Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada terming international agreements under the present circumstances "futile and deceptive," the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs passed a resolution today commending President Roosevelt for sending American representation to the Brussels conference and asking for qualified women as well as qualified men in such delegations.

In accordance with custom when resolutions are pending before the federation the official fact-finder, Mrs. John T. Bailey, sought information and wrote to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Senator Pittman. Secretary Hull declined to comment since it is contrary to his practice to do so when private organizations are considering action.

But Senator Pittman stated that he could not concur in the practicability of the proposed resolution since "the whole difficulty is that governments have no respect for their solemn treaties and will not obey them and that under these circumstances agreements are both futile and deceptive."

A resolution calling for a congressional investigation into German National Socialist activities in the United States was passed after Mrs. William Dick Sporborg had moved to add to the purposes of the investigation "and all other organizations which are inimical to the Constitution of the United States."

Hull

(Continued from Page 1)

moved from the seat of actual fighting," he said, "all nations feel their morale weakened by the horror of war and their well-being impaired by the processes of disruption and ruin which spread in ever-widening circles from the territories laid waste by war."

His thesis was that civilization has progressed because over the centuries the concept of international order and law has gradually advanced permitting longer intervals of peace, freer trade and richer cultural relations. He rejected the possibility that the war-makers, treaty breakers and economic isolationists have the power to stay the advance of this civilizing force. Rather, he asserted his firm conviction that "just as, sooner or later, the outraged conscience of a community or a nation sets into motion forces which re-establish order under law, so, I firmly believe, the outraged conscience of mankind will set into motion forces which will create, in the sphere of international relations, unshakable order based on law."

University Honors Hull

OTTAWA, Oct. 22 (CP)—The University of Toronto today awarded United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull an honorary degree of doctor of laws, the concluding gesture to his good-will visit to Canada. He will return to Washington after the ceremony.

The Governor General and Lady Tweedsmuir entertained Mr. Hull here last night at a dinner at Government House.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

North Carolina

Charlotte—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WSOC, 1210kc.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND
Furniture, Carpets Fabrics
of the quality you want at the price you can afford to pay.
The Store for Value
Newbery & Spindler Limited
The Furnishers of the West
Queens Road 'Phone 23371-2 Bristol

CARDIFF, WALES
Howell's
THE CARDIFF STORES
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showroom and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

CARDIFF, WALES
The Concordia Electric Safety Lamp Co. Ltd.
LUMA WORKS, CARDIFF
Makers of
Miners' Electric Safety Lamps of all kinds.
Police Lamps and Dry Battery Torches for gaseous atmospheres
also
Cadmium, Nickel and Chromium Plating.
Enquiries invited

BROMLEY'S PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF HOME FURNISHINGS
30,000 Square Feet of Floor Space . . .
45 specimen rooms . . . 350 feet of arcade windows.
Harrison Gibson, Ltd.
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Telephone Rav. 4611
Also Harrison Gibson's Furniture Mart, Ringers Road, opposite side entrance to the Main Store
You are invited also to visit the main store in the
HIGH ROAD, ILFORD, ESSEX
Telephone: Ilford 2286

True Value in FUR COATS.
PURCHASE your Furs from us and save money. Every Coat, Cape, Stole or Tie is fashionable and reliable, yet prices are extraordinarily moderate.
Fur Coats . . . . . from 10 Gns.
Fur Coatees . . . . . from 6 Gns.
Silver or Cross Foxes . . . from 7 Gns.
Fox and other Fur Capes . . from 5 Gns.
We specialise in Cleaning, Renovating and Remodeling.
Estimates free.
STUART HYMAN
Managing Director
West Central Fur Stores
74, OXFORD ST. LONDON, W.1.
(One minute from Tottenham Court Road Station)

Stylish — Yet LOW PRICED
Dresses, Cloth Coats and Furs
Inspect our large and comprehensive stock of
Silk or cloth dresses . . . . . from 19/11
Smart untrimmed cloth coats . . from 29/11
Handsome fur-trimmed coats . . from 35/11
Reliable Tweed coats . . . . . from 29/11
Speciality OS & WX Fittings
ROBERT STUART
112, KING STREET,
Hammersmith · W·6

Shop at Bobbys
...the brightest spots in the South of England
TERMINUS ROAD EASTBOURNE
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
Each branch of Bobbys is a wonderful store full of interest and activity, a shop you can enter with a feeling that you are welcome, whether you want to buy anything or just look round. In every department one finds Fashions, Furnishings and Drapery that is the newest of its kind and the cafe-restaurant (at each establishment) is the ideal place for Lunch and Tea.
BOBBY & COMPANY Limited
ALSO AT MARGATE, CLIFTONVILLE, FOLKESTONE, TORQUAY, EXETER and LEAMINGTON SPA.

Schools Free of Politics Show Notable Strides in Education

Saving Our Schools
Seventeenth of 52 Articles

By Bertha Streeter
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

The American city generally conceded to have made the greatest progress in education during the last two decades has a school system notably free from politics.

In that city, those who direct educational policies are chosen solely for their fitness for office and their past reputation for putting the welfare of the children ahead of selfish interest that sometimes motivate adult politicians. The reforms they have been able to inaugurate under this freedom from political pressure are ample evidence of the advantages of the system.

In Detroit and other places where politics in the schools is a thing of the past, names of candidates for the school board appear on both party tickets. They are chosen not as representatives of a political ward but as public servants for the entire community. Election to the school board is tantamount to a vote of confidence from the public, indicating faith in the teaching profession's ability to manage its own affairs.

Unless the entire school system is free from politics, it serves first, not the children, but adults, each of whom is eager to advance his own personal interests.

Location of Buildings

Take the location of buildings, for example. A board of education free from politics is able to purchase sites for schools where children need them. Thus, in some cities, the board plans for elementary schools so situated that no small pupil need cross a traffic artery, nor walk more than half a mile; intermediate schools are about a mile and a half apart, with not more than two miles between high schools. The board is able, too, to purchase school sites years in advance, thus effecting great savings to the taxpayers.

Suitable property may be bought on the outskirts of rapidly growing communities and developed as the need arises. In this way parcels of ground are obtained that allow for expansion of buildings and afford playgrounds adequate for years to come. Former buying that was politically controlled set schools down where politicians dictated, in congested districts where there were the largest number of voters, or where someone with political influence wanted to sell, regardless of the fact that children living near the city limits must come long distances to school.

In school building, too, only a board free from politics can possibly put children first. Experience has shown that members of such a board plan schools that they know will meet the pupils' needs. From years of contact with children they know what arrangement will work out best, just as the owner of a factory, after years of experience, knows that a certain arrangement in his new building will promote greater efficiency and solve certain problems. No time is given to proposed disadvantageous plans just because the husband of the niece of an influential politician does not agree with him.

In the erection of buildings and the buying of school supplies, children are better served because politicians have no finger in the pie. The same practice also serves the taxpayer better, as it cuts the cost of education. There is no need of skimping on quality of materials in the building so that on the strength of "economies effected" some candidate may win votes at a coming election. Nor is the distribution of specifications limited to concerns in which politicians are "interested."

The school board unhampered by politics builds at lower cost a school that is substantial and will require little or no repairing for a reasonable number of years, because it is free to dictate its specifications and let contracts to the lowest responsible bidders. This has been proved in the case of Detroit. In the same way, school supplies, from chalk to books, are purchased in large quantities, and if the material is not a "good buy," it means "good-by" to the concern from which it came.

But school executives cannot be thorough if they must constantly be distracted from the work with which they are entrusted by politics that may push them out of the position within a few months or years. Like a person in any other vocation, only an educator who feels secure in his position can give undivided attention to matters at hand, and settle down to the job—in this case teaching—as a life work. No one can constantly give one's best when it is certain that, in spite of all efforts to perfect one's self for the job, it may be lost to the brother-in-law of some person to whom a school executive feels politically indebted.

Teachers Feel Secure

In the school systems notably free from political control it is significant that the teachers are made to feel a sense of security. This, too, brings more able teachers into the system. It is a matter of record that many of the teachers in such systems have been offered positions in other fields that pay better, but they have chosen teaching because they do best where long years of service with regular, even though lower, pay may be expected. A system that is either wholly or partially controlled by politics is less likely to keep the able person who demands security.

It goes without saying that children profit when their teachers are chosen by a committee unhampered by outside influence. The committee selects from applicants the person it considers best qualified for the position to be filled. A person competent to do the work can obtain a position even though he or she has no "important" acquaintances. Under such conditions, employees tend to give the maximum of service, for they realize that they have been deliberately chosen for that particular task, that reasonable recognition will be given for good work, and that the more ability they show, the greater their chance for promotion.

Then there is the matter of school books. While many methods are used in teaching children today, the school textbook is still important in the educational process. And in the long run it means a great deal to the child whether he is given the best there is, or something outmoded. In the school systems that are free from political control it has been shown time and again that the textbooks are chosen by experts free to select on the basis of merit alone.

Treated as Individuals

In Detroit the children are no longer educated wholly in the mass, but, as far as possible, as individuals. It is deemed necessary to build sturdy character and pleasing personality, as well as to teach the three R's. If a boy or girl is not happy and interested in school, the cause is determined and the student placed where he will be more contented and, consequently, get along better with his work. By this means pupils are kept happily busy in school until they finish their courses, whereas under the old regime they dropped out by hundreds every year.

Joy in arts and crafts is cultivated, for these young citizens will have more leisure than their fathers, facing as they do a work-week of 40 hours or less. Early decision as to vocation is also encouraged; to the 'teen age boy and girl this may be a great incentive toward availing one's self of all the facilities offered by the school system. Every practical assistance possible is given, so such students may step from school to industry and help themselves to the opportunities incident to a college education or to promotion in business, as they choose.

In order to meet such needs, this city, in connection with its schools, has a vocational testing service, a co-operative high school, trade schools and vocational schools, with splendid co-operation from business and industry, even to that of letting young people get their "experience" while in school so that when they leave they can more easily find a position. Children of unusual promise are aided in developing their talents so far as possible before leaving school, while pupils less gifted than usual are so directed that they, also, may find a place in industry where they may be self supporting.

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page

Winter Sports in the Antarctic

Central Press Photos

Discovery II Plowing Through the Ice
The Vessel Was Built Specially for Service in Polar Regions

Discovery II Sails for Data on Whales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Whales in the Antarctic are to be studied in their home waters by five natural scientists in Discovery II, a British vessel specially fitted out for this purpose. Built to sustain polar conditions and trim with new gray paint, gleaming brass and scrubbed decks, she sailed from under the shadow of the Tower Bridge here recently on her fifth voyage to the Antarctic carrying a total personnel of 52.

Discovery II is expected to be away for 20 months and to cover 60,000 miles on her voyage. At some periods she will be out of sight of land for as long as six weeks.

The aim of the voyagers is to provide data required by legislators to frame suitable regulations to protect the whaling industry. So many whales have been caught in recent years near the North Pole there is no longer a northern fishery.

So it is necessary to protect the whales in the southern seas to ensure a continuance of the species and of world supplies of whale oil. The Discovery expedition will try to learn the number of whales that may be caught each season in the southern seas without danger of their extinction.

To Trawl for Evidence

When the vessel reaches the Antarctic trawls will be let down at regular intervals so that the underwater creatures, including the shrimp upon which the whale feeds, may be studied, and information secured about the ocean currents which in these seas are almost unknown. The investigators will study the relationship of the whale to its environment, taking note of its feeding and breeding habits, and try to ascertain why the whale moves from place to place.

It is already known, Dr. T. J. Hart, zoologist to the expedition, told an interviewer before sailing, that during the breeding season, which is in winter, the whales usually migrate to warmer waters.

It is hoped, Dr. Hart continued, that observations taken during the southern summer will provide an instructive comparison with those taken on a previous polar cruise in the winter months of 1932.

Dr. Hart spoke with enthusiasm of the vessel which will be his home for the next 20 months. He explained how the strength of the ship enables her to smash through ice several feet thick, but confessed that she was very "lively" in heavy seas. This made it impossible to carry out certain experiments in the laboratory during parts of the voyage.

Proud of Swing Table

Dr. Hart pointed, however, to a swing table in the laboratory which he described as "one of the best things in our equipment." Even when the ship rolls to an angle of 40 degrees, he said, this table keeps a bowl of water steady by its adjustable springs.

Until about May, 1938, the ship is expected to be engaged in a circumpolar cruise. Calling first at Cape Town she will steam south-south east until she reaches the pack ice; she then will go eastward on a zig-zag course, ranging from the ice-edge to warmer waters some 200 miles to the north.

She is expected to call at Fremantle toward the end of December and, returning to the ice edge, to continue to work eastward in the same way. It is planned to make subsequent calls in New Zealand, the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and Cape Town.

The Governments of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have been invited to nominate natural scientific or other workers to sail with Discovery II for a part of the cruises so that they may study the methods of research used by the Discovery committee. They would be taken on at the various ports of call.

This is in accordance with a suggestion made at a recent Imperial Conference that the Dominions should be invited to co-operate in future in any form of economic or research activities which might be undertaken in the Antarctic.

Detroit Airmen Claim Record for Refueling

DETROIT, Oct. 22 (AP)—Charles Davis and Gottlieb Bauer, Detroit airmen, claimed a refueling endurance record for light planes of 34 hours and 24 minutes yesterday when they set their plane down at the Wayne County Airport.

Their system was to fly close to the ground and snare two-and-a-half gallon fuel tins from the back of a speeding automobile. This procedure is not recognized by the National Aeronautic Association.

Windsors to Visit Major U. S. Cities, Attorney Reveals

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—George Link Jr., attorney for Charles E. Becaux, friend and traveling companion of the Duke of Windsor, announced yesterday that the Duke and Duchess would visit "approximately all major industrial centers" in the United States on their coming tour.

Also, they intend buying no property here, he declared.

Final plans for the former King's American itinerary will not be completed until about Oct. 25 or 26, Mr. Link said, adding that the visit would be "purely private."

Asked if the Duke would visit President Roosevelt in Washington, Mr. Link responded, "Now, as a man of the world, what do you think? If he is in Washington, do you think he will visit the President?" Pressed for his opinion, the lawyer said, "I don't know."

He added that the couple would arrive in New York the second week in November and spend a month traveling back and forth across the United States—"one way across the northern part of the country, the other way through the South—or vice versa."

Asked if the Duke and Duchess would return to Europe on completion of their American trip, the attorney said, "Well, I don't know. But the Duke does not contemplate purchasing any property here.

"This will be purely a private trip, and it is hoped that the Duke will be allowed to study housing conditions of the working people. It is a non-commercial trip.

"I don't imagine there will be any official government receptions, and he will not be received formally by officials."

It was at this point that Mr. Link was asked if he thought the Duke would visit the President.

Windsors Visit Hitler As Reich Tour Climax

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor climaxed a 13-day tour of Germany today by paying Chancellor Adolf Hitler a visit.

No flags were visible on their arrival in the Chancellor's limousine after a 40-minute scenic drive around near-by Koenigsee.

The Windsors had lunch with Herr Hitler and Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front.

Aid to Poor Student Repaid by $100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22—A boy who once received a scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania which, he said, "meant much more to me than I can ever repay," on Oct. 19 sent a $100,000 contribution to the university's Bicentennial Fund—one of the purposes of which is to endow scholarships.

The boy, who has since become executive vice-president of the Real Estate Trust Company and is a trustee of the university, is John A. McCarthy.

The campaign, which seeks to raise $12,500,000 as a birthday present for the university on its 200th anniversary in 1940, had already obtained $1,500,000—including Mr. McCarthy's gift—within 24 hours of its opening.

'Go to Theater Week' Calls Chicagoans to Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 — Chicagoans who "take in a show" as a matter of course are being officially urged to do so during "Go-to-Theater Week" Oct 17 to 23 in honor of the centennial of the theater in the city. The official week was instituted by a proclamation of Edward J. Kelly, Mayor, in honor of the first theatrical performance in Chicago, which took place in the converted Sauganash hotel Oct. 17, 1837. Mayor Kelly urged citizens to pay tribute to the pioneers who helped Chicago become a leading theatrical center.

CHEVROLET
GM
GENERAL MOTORS

GENERAL MOTORS

Congratulates

CHEVROLET

ON ITS GREAT NEW LINE OF CARS FOR 1938

The new 1938 Chevrolets are the most beautiful and desirable Chevrolets ever built; and again, as for twenty-seven years, the Chevrolet trade-mark is The Symbol of Savings

General Motors takes special pride and pleasure in inviting the attention of the motor car buying public to the new series of Chevrolet motor cars for 1938.

Because we believe it will be apparent to everyone who sees these new cars that the builders of Chevrolet have surpassed all their previous accomplishments in producing motor cars that are excellent to own and economical to run.

For twenty-seven years, Chevrolet has specialized in lifting motoring standards *up* while keeping motoring costs *down*. For twenty-seven years, the Chevrolet trade-mark has been *the symbol of savings*. All of which is emphatically true again for 1938, because Chevrolet has made low cost mean more in terms of quality this year than ever before in its history.

You will find, when you examine the new 1938 Chevrolets, that they are bigger-looking, more substantial-looking, more massive-looking—with poise and distinction ordinarily associated only with luxury cars.

You will find that they are much more beautiful both in the Modern-Mode Styling of their new All-Silent, All-Steel Bodies and in the tasteful appointments of their new Art-Color Interiors.

You will find that they have that full range of quality features, including Perfected Hydraulic Brakes, Knee-Action* with Shockproof Steering, and Fisher No Draft Ventilation, which distinguishes Chevrolet as the modern car of low price.

And you will also find that the new Chevrolets fulfill all Chevrolet traditions of economy, which means that they are not only economical to buy, but also extremely economical to operate and maintain.

We of General Motors are proud to share sponsorship of motor cars so truly outstanding in beauty, in quality and in value.

We cordially invite you to inspect the new Chevrolets at your nearest Chevrolet dealer's showroom, at your earliest convenience.

*Knee-Action and Shockproof Steering on Master De Luxe models only.

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK • LA SALLE CADILLAC

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Are You Dressing a Holiday Doll for Someone Small?

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Here Is Advice on Making Doll Clothes Easily

An Attractive Outfit for 'Somebody's' New Doll Or Old Favorite, Made From Paper Patterns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If there is one toy more closely associated with Christmas than any other, surely it must be the doll. For most little girls, Christmas means a new doll. And dolls nowadays have a little world of their own—houses, dishes, furniture like any child's, well-made clothing and all accessories, and even dressmaking patterns!

Each year as Christmas approaches the manufacturers of dress patterns pause in their labor of putting out tissue paper puzzles relating to mamma's house dresses and brother's snow suits, and have the fun of deciding on a new set of fashions for dolls.

Patterns Are Available

Any make or size of doll that needs a wardrobe is prepared for. Several companies make patterns for the dolls modeled after a dimpled little movie star. The patterns come in all sizes, from 12 to 22 inches high, fitting all the sizes that these dolls are made in, and some others as well, so that the doll of another make in a different size may wear a fashionable wardrobe, too. There are dresses and coats cut princess style, and square little box coats and ruffled or petal-like flared dresses. There are smart little pleated skirts with bolero jackets and Scotch caps (you will remember at once those scraps of black velvet in your piece bag) to match. There are tailored pajamas and frilly ones, bathrobes to match, and simple underwear.

There are other patterns, in more or less the same styles, cut to fit the popular long-legged dolls of another manufacturer. These dolls also come in all sizes, and in a group of bathable baby dolls for which there are layette patterns. All of these patterns may be used for other makes of dolls. Transfer patterns in simple embroidery designs are included in most of them.

Whether or not these somewhat complicated patterns are designed to be used by children is open to question. The directions given in each envelope are complete as to strong seams and hems and all details and finishings are diagrammed. Buttonholes, bindings, and facings are not shirked. At least, the child who uses one of these patterns will learn her dressmaking early and well.

But their most popular use seems to be at Christmas, by the mothers of children whose dolls need redressing or additional costumes. For 25 cents a mother may buy a set of patterns with an entire outfit—perhaps coat and hat, two dresses (one with hat), underwear, pajama, and bathrobe. The same patterns may be used with variations many times, even altered as to size if the dolls to be fitted are available.

If one has purchased a pattern lacking a bathrobe, it is simple to adapt the coat pattern for that use. Likewise the combination or bloomer pattern may be used as the basis for a sun suit or play suit. Bind the neck, arm holes, and legs with colored bias binding, or simply hem the legs and stitch inch-wide organdie ruffling flat around the neck and standing out from the arm holes. Add a little belt or sash and, to follow the latest style in young modern wardrobes, a straight coat of the same material—or a sunbonnet.

Another variation of this idea is to make dress and sun suit of the same material. Thus one avoids the underwear situation if there are many dolls to be dressed. The sun suit takes the place of underwear and yet the doll is fully clothed—and fashionably, too. Add a matching hat and the outfit is perfectly complete.

Small Replicas

Even panties and dress make a very acceptable costume in doll-baby circles and a more simple one. The chief rule to follow is to make everything as nearly as possible like little girls' clothing.

For play dresses there are darling tiny percale prints, wee-checked ginghams, pastel tinted broadcloth and poplin, or even some small plaids. Lace-edged lawn collars, ribbon bows at the neck, the smallest buttons you can find, colored bindings, narrow rickrack in white or colors, all are attractive trimmings. Perhaps the greatest service you can do your small daughter or friend is to include real fastenings. Make these either snap fasteners (size 4-0) or little baby buttons with loops. Loops are somewhat easier and quicker to make than buttonholes.

Puff Sleeves

The most practical and best fitting puffed sleeves, in all but the most diminutive sizes, are finished with elastic. They are easiest to make, to stretch out and iron, to put on, and the most closely fitting. After stitching the shoulder seams, finish the neck and then set in the sleeves while the garment is flat. Put a hem on the sleeve a little wider than the elastic (use the narrowest flat elastic, not the round) and run the elastic through the hem, pinning in place at either side with gathers adjusted. Now close the under arm and side seam in one operation, stitching twice through the elastic. This is against the rule as set forth in the directions given with patterns, but five years' more or less steady work on dolls' clothes has convinced me that this way has more merit than demerit.

Double seams and hems, although not necessary to the good looks of garments, add immeasurably to durability, for young laundresses are sometimes rather vigorous. For the same reason it is best to use material of good quality.

Layettes for Baby Dolls

Baby dolls, of course, remain conventionally attired in pink or blue ribbons, white lawn, and outing flannel. Patterns may be bought which include complete layettes, even to bootees and sleeping bags. Outing flannel is used for these, and the most up-to-date ones are finished with a zipper fastening. Little shirts are cut from white outing flannel, finished all around the edges with a buttonhole stitch and fastened at the side in approved fashion with tapes or ribbons.

Nighties are of white flannelette with pink or blue bias binding, and wrappers may be pink or blue flannelette or a print of small rosebuds or kiddie print. Little baby dresses follow their models in actual infant clothing. A simple but effective trimming consists of French knots about the neck and sleeves, narrow lace about the hemmed skirt, and a pink or blue bow with long streamers. For going calling the baby doll needs a long coat of white piqué, or, if she is fortunate, a pale pink crepe de chine. The bonnet may match the coat or the lawn dress.

Baby dolls need sun suits, too, but the patterns for these are not included in most of those published. They may be easily cut by laying the doll on paper or by taking its measurements.

Quilts and Carriage Sets

Anyone who feels that princess coats and smocked dresses are too ambitious an undertaking may make a carriage set or a quilt for dolly's bed. The measurements of carriage or bed are desirable though not necessary. A wee patchwork quilt or a coverlet of silk or rayon or dimity, padded with batting and tied with yarn, is guaranteed to be both warm and pretty. A pillow and cover—the pillow stuffed with kapok and the cover edged with lace and decorated with a ribbon rosette—will be an added thoughtfulness.

Dolly's wardrobe is limited only by the ingenuity of those who serve her. These are only the most simple suggestions. Snow suits can be made, for instance, either of woolen flannel or of knitting. Sweaters, caps and mittens can be knitted.

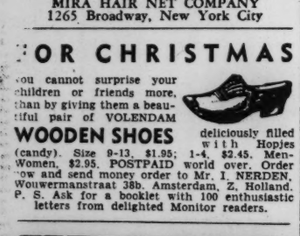
A doll's clothes are important from the educational standpoint. A child who learns to dress her doll is learning to dress herself. Washing and ironing and putting them away, she learns to care for her own clothing.

MIRA HAIR NETS
30 for $1 POST PAID
No better hair nets made at any price
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
Gray, White or Lavender, 15 for $1.
Agents Wanted
MIRA HAIR NET COMPANY
1265 Broadway, New York City

FOR CHRISTMAS
You cannot surprise your children or friends more, than by giving them a beautiful pair of VOLENDAM WOODEN SHOES deliciously filled with Hopjes (candy). Size 9-13, $1.95; 1-4, $2.45. Men-Women, $2.95. POSTPAID world over. Order now and send money order to Mr. I. NERDEN, Wouwermanstraat 38b, Amsterdam, Z. Holland. P. S. Ask for a booklet with 100 enthusiastic letters from delighted Monitor readers.

HIP-O-LITE
Give your cakes that "professional" touch. It is easy to ice them perfectly with Hip-O-Lite
FREE RECIPE BOOK

Do your guests see RAGS or
45 years of RITZ Cleaning Science give you "The practical and esthetic" in 30 RITZ Cleaning Cloths — absorbent, polishing, etc. In America's finest homes, institutions. Good Housekeeping approved for 15 years. Features of model house exhibitions. Economical—at best stores everywhere. Booklet.
JOHN RITZENTHALER
72 Franklin St., New York
RITZ'S CLEANING CLOTHS
Floor, Dust, Polish, Dish, Paint, Silver, Window, etc.

A Great Shoe for Fall

Children's 8½ to 2 $2.95
Boys - Girls 2½ to 5½ $3.45
Elk-tanned Uppers
Solid Leather Insoles and Counters
Damp-Proof Crepe Soles
attached by May-Way patented process; no nails or stitching. No necessity for wearing rubbers except in stormiest weather. Noiseless, comfortable, plenty of toe room.
Tan or Black
Women's, AA, A, B, C, D, 3 to 8, $3.75
Men's, A, B, C, D, 5 to 11, $3.95
Give markings in old shoes when ordering. Send check or money order or pay postman. Satisfaction, or money refunded.
BROCKTON
MAIL ORDER SHOE HOUSE
52 Montello Sta., BROCKTON, MASS.
(Factory 565 W. Main St., Avon, Mass.)

Friendship Planted Our Garden

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y.

Two years ago we moved into a new house, new only to us, for the previous owners had neglected it sadly. A little paint and a great deal of soap suds worked wonders inside but the surrounding grounds seemed hopeless. Great bare patches spotted the lawn, and the place was overrun with witch grass and plantin. The only suggestion of a garden was a row of brilliant, ruffled hollyhocks that continued to flourish despite the weeds.

There seemed to be no extra funds for plants but we hopefully made huge scalloped beds along the sides of the lot and the edge of the driveway. The pieces of sod we removed were carefully placed in the bare spots, and our two little boys faithfully picked out stones and trundled them away in their wheelbarrow.

Neighbors spoke of the improvement and with their friendly comments sent bits of plant. This was the beginning of a shower of gifts, a real garden shower, indeed. One who disliked boys and dogs equally because they had in the past run over her hedge so often quite changed her opinion after watching our sturdy sons work so persistently to help mother, and she expressed her approval by a bushel basket full of iris roots for the border along the drive. Another neighbor who was moving sent rose bushes, forget-me-not and delphinium. From a friend with a country home came pot-of-gold, spice pinks and shasta daisies. Two dear little ladies sent lemon lilies and blue flax that nod sociably at each other and harmonize beautifully in their green surroundings. Grandmother sent from home peony bushes, garden heliotrope, calliopsis and a gorgeous lupin. A whole box of annuals arrived, to fill each tiny spot with color, poppies, marigolds and petunias. And pansies—our huckster contributed them—huge blue, yellow and purple blooms of velvet that were a delight to behold.

Our background was Oswego tea in deep red, scarlet and the rare lavender. With this we planted alternating clumps of white phlox; what charming foils they were to one another and their lush greenery made an enchanting screen for the smaller plants just coming into blossom. It was like painting a beautiful picture. One could see the garden take color and form every day.

One thing only seemed lacking. We really needed a tree to rest under with a favorite book or entertain the dollies at tea and certainly a place must be found for the wren house.

Then the offer came—we might have a giant honeysuckle but it must be moved immediately, no waiting for the leaves to fall and the sap to run back to the roots. The children worked valiantly all day, digging a deep hole to place it in and then skipping over to loosen the soil around the tree itself while I trimmed back as many branches as possible. In the cool of the evening Dad fastened a strong chain about its trunk and attached the other end to the family car. One, two, three pulls and out it came—our tree at last. The leaves fell almost at once and indeed it looked most woebegone, but during this second summer it has been wonderful to see, full of pink and cream blossoms with bees humming overhead while a tiny pair of birds went to housekeeping in its sheltering branches.

Under its shade we have now spent many happy hours watching our lovely garden come alive in the sunshine, truly a garden that grew from friendship. E. A. P.

A Friday Column

Date Bars to Serve With a Dessert

Sift
1 cup flour, measure and sift twice with
1 teaspoon baking powder and
¼ teaspoon salt. Lightly mix in
7½ ounce package pitted dates (40) chopped and
1 cup broken walnuts. Beat
3 eggs until light, add
3 tablespoons water and
1 cup sugar and continue beating until well blended. Add the dry ingredients and mix well. Spread ½ inch thick in a greased pan 7 x 11 x 1½ inches. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 20 minutes. When cooked remove side crusts and cut in bars 1 inch wide and 4 inches long. Roll in confectioners' sugar just before serving. Makes three dozen. B. W.

Photo by Peter Clark, Ltd.
Black Cloth Two-Piece Suit With Deep Fur Band and Muff of Stone Marten. By Isobel. The Hat Is of Rich Black Velvet

Luxuriously Trimmed With Fur

A Trend in the New Models and Used in Many Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The use of fur trimming for day and evening clothes is one of the outstanding features of the autumn fashions. The fur is mostly of the smooth surface variety, Persian lamb, nutria and astrakhan being favorites. There is also a great deal of silver fox. Fur may form the sleeves and yokes of cloth frocks, and is sometimes used with material as part of a coat rather than as an addition. Broadtail backs are seen on black cloth coats; nutria waistcoats and revers are noticeable, also golden seal boleros. Tailless ermine is worked like material into the back of a black velvet evening coat, and silver or blue fox forms capes.

Bronze seal is used in conjunction with the new bronze materials. In Isobel's collection a bronze tweed coat, which is just right for autumn wear, has wide bands of bronze seal bordering the opening at the front. With this is worn a little bronze tweed hat and bronze seal muff. Muffs, by the way, are going to be kind to the hands this winter, large cozy examples being popular. Fur coats with elbow-length sleeves will be accompanied by muffs. There are also muffs for evening wear made of the same material as the dress and embroidered to match. A large black velvet muff accompanies a velvet gown, both being trimmed with monkey fur. A tiny muff of shell pink velvet, embroidered with sequins, goes with a velvet and sequin gown. Little Victorian posies, composed of old-world roses and backed with leaves, are really miniature muffs in disguise. A novel bolster muff of fox, seen in Robert Piquet's collection, has a concealed spiral zipp fastening which when undone converts the muff into a flat fox fur for the shoulders.

The silhouette on which Isobel is modeling her afternoon coats and frocks this autumn is slim, following the lines of the figure closely, with borders and edgings of fur to give added interest. A black cloth coat with fitting waist line is trimmed with a deep border of stone marten at the hem. It is worn over a black cloth and wool lace gown, the bodice of which is tied at the back of the neck with a narrow ribbon and zipped half way up the back. A black velvet hat and a muff of stone marten complete the ensemble. For evening wear fur trimming is used by Isobel in a variety of ways. It may border a scarf, form a shoulder strap, or outline the neck of a low bodice. A cerise jersey evening gown has a scarf of the material draping one shoulder and a single band of mink forming the strap on the other, the mink being carried across the front of the neck line.

Molyneux-Seel uses clipped kid goat-skin for trimming a black face-cloth coat with a slightly rippled surface. The skin, which forms the little military collar and the belt, is also used for the novel waistcoat of the black frock. Another interesting waistcoat in this collection is of rich brocade giving brightness to a dark plum two-piece suit of ribbed cloth trimmed with black monkey fur.

Velvet and Fur

A silver fox fur is worn with a striking afternoon ensemble by Paquin comprising a crimson cloth coat and crimson and plum cloth frock. With this is worn a coquettish little "dunce cap" of plum cloth with a fringed flower of crimson cloth perched at the side. A double row of large nutria buttons, set diagonally, fasten a nutria trimmed cloth coat in a lovely shade of smoke-blue. With it goes a skirt of the same material and a matching velvet blouse. Velvet in conjunction with fur is also seen in an afternoon model by Paquin in which an orange velvet blouse is worn with a black skirt deeply bordered with Persian lamb. The blouse, which is semi-fitting, is buttoned down the back to the waist, and has a high neck-line slit in front to form a square yoke of narrow strands of the material which are loosely tied into small bows. With this is worn a little black bolero trimmed with the same fur and shortened to show an inch or two of the blouse. Black Persian lamb is also used to trim a bottle-green velvet day coat, with fitted waist and flared skirt, worn over a closely fitting velvet skirt to match and a tunic of horizontal bands of gold and flame brocade.

The new broad hip-line is accentuated in a black material coat in the Paquin collection with panniers trimmed with three-tier bands of lamb, the movement being repeated, in much modified form, on the collar and sleeves. The sash is still in vogue. A black cloth day dress, with cerise waistcoat and little stand-up collar of Persian lamb, has a sash ending with deep bands of the same fur.

Rather Than Trimming

Victor Stiebel uses fur as part, rather than as trimming, of his models. A novel gray tweed cape has the back portion of nutria. Nutria is also used for a waistcoat worn beneath a cloth coat with collar and cuffs and lapel-flower of the same fur, the leaves on which the flower is placed being of leather. An evening coat in black velvet has white ermine let in to form part of the back. A very lovely evening ensemble of dull gold lamé in this collection, has a fitted coat edged with nutria to match; the gown, which is draped into soft little folds over the hips and caught into fine front gathers, having a deep flounce of matching velvet sweeping the ground at the back and lifted slightly in front. A large cluster of exquisite flowers in matching tones is worn on the bodice.

DOROTHY A. LOVELL

House Plants for North Windows

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of finding house plants for a northward facing window turned itself into a long and, at times, unfruitful search after we moved to our present home. The living room, with two rather small windows to the east and one large one on the north side, was a real challenge to a family of plant lovers. But it was real fun, though, when we entered into the search with a zest, searching here and there for plants which could be used in that sunless window.

About the first thing that forced itself to the fore was the fact that few flowering plants are permanently satisfied in a north window. One brilliant exception to that rule is, of course, the African violet, Saintpaulia ionantha, which seems never to tire in its efforts to be ever-blooming, producing its blue to purple, according to the variety, violet-like flowers over a very long period. No plant that came to light in our long search has given us more joy than this African violet. It asks for little in the way of care, except to be given a rich, porous soil and plenty of moisture, though the latter does not mean to keep the plant soaking wet, for an excess of moisture at the crown of the plant is likely to cause the plant to rot. Our plan is to place the pots in saucers, watering them below when moisture is needed, so no water will come in contract with the leaves.

♦ ♦ ♦

Except during the early part of the winter, when they need to rest, fuchsias make admirable decorations for the sunless window, providing it is fairly light. We usually grow them along in part sun after they are through their rest, transferring them to the north window after flowering has commenced. There is a wide variety of color and combinations now available in fuchsias, giving us an excellent chance to make an harmonious selection. Handled in the same way as that recommended for fuchsias, the fibrous-rooted begonias, ranging in color from white through various shades of pink to red, make a splendid show in a sunless window throughout the year.

It is among the so-called foliage plants, however, that the house-plant enthusiast is most apt to find material for a north window. That old favorite, the English ivy, is perhaps still the best to train as a frame, not only for the window itself but for the other plants as well. A pot of this ivy on either side of the window was trained up the sides and across the top, making an admirable setting for the other plants. If something in the way of climbers is wanted that is more out of the ordinary than ivy, one might try the grape ivy, Vitis rhombifolia, or the golden Ceylon creeper, Pothos aureus, though we have found them somewhat less tolerant of shade than the first named. The Ceylon creeper is quite distinctive in its green and yellow foliage and adds much to the gayety of the winter scene.

For a specimen plant in a north window, the leopard plant is perhaps the best we have found to date. For half a century or more after that veteran plant hunter, Robert Fortune, introduced it to English gardeners from north China, it was a favorite among cultivators of house plants and might well become so again. The large heart-shaped leaves, which may be as much as 10 inches across and on petioles up to a foot in length, are thickly blotched with yellow; hence the name leopard plant and the color that adds so much to the value of the plant. The light yellow flowers, which come in early winter, are of little account as ornaments and are usually removed as rapidly as they appear, so all the plant's energy will go to the making of its striking foliage.

In trailing plants we found fittonia and Wandering Jew of special value in the north window, both being useful when grown in hanging baskets and the fittonia making a showy carpet for the surface of large pots. The foliage of the latter is showy throughout the year, the white or pink veins on a surface of green or bronze, according to the variety grown, making a vivid showing among the more somber inhabitants usually found in a sunless window.

♦ ♦ ♦

Several other plants will reveal themselves to the careful searcher, but the ones mentioned will serve to show that the north window need not be the dreary looking place it is so often. Do not be tempted, however, as we were at first, to keep more plants than the size of the window warrants. You have no doubt seen plant windows that were just a jumble of nondescript plants rather than an artistic achievement. That condition is usually brought about by trying to carry over winter as many as possible of the bedding plants which are used in the open during the summer. As a consequence, neither the plants nor the owner is satisfied with the arrangement, the former being too crowded to thrive as they should and the latter being in an upset condition all winter. It is far better, according to our experience, to have a single plant, or more if the size of the window permits maximum development, of outstanding beauty than to crowd it with a lot of stunted specimens. For that reason we have a window in an unfrequented part of the house which we use as a plant nursery; in which plants are kept during their resting periods.

C. W. WOOD

A Friday Column.

So Writes a Business Girl

Household Duties Can Be Done—and Enjoyed, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

To the Editor of the Women's Page:

Some time ago I read on the Women's Page an article "To Mothers of Business Girls," bringing out, among other things, that the business girl should be free from heavy household duties and that she should have a room of her own. In view of this interesting article, may I tell my experience?

I started to work as a private secretary in May, 1930, being excused from school then, and returning only for the graduation ceremony. The first year I shared a room with a little child. It was my duty to see she was properly dressed and breakfasted and that she left for school on time. At night I watched over her dinner and put her to bed, reading her a bedtime story. Then I made sure her clothes were ready for the next day, sometimes washing or darning the next day's socks and even pressing the next day's dress.

This went on for a year. Then my mother and I took a furnished apartment and brought my young sister, in the eighth grade, to live with us. Mother also worked, leaving before I did, so Betty and I cleared away the breakfast dishes and straightened the house for the day. Dinner was usually ready for me when I returned at night. I did all the other cooking, shared the cleaning duties, and did the laundry, except sheets and pillow cases.

Later mother got a position which did not enable her to live at home, which meant even more household duties for me. For the past three years Betty and I have lived in an apartment which I have furnished myself. Each Wednesday morning we arise early and clean the three rooms. Saturday morning I get up early enough to do my laundry. That day Betty does the cleaning alone, as she is at home all day. She does most of the provision buying, but I do the cooking and planning of meals, as necessary, in the evenings and Saturday afternoons.

During this period I have gone out frequently in the evenings, but I must confess my home is my first love. I have found time to do a great deal of reading, knitting and embroidery. I do not have a room to myself, and haven't had since my father passed away. My sister and I are unusually congenial and do not disturb each other.

Though the suggestions given in your article are doubtless ideal, it is possible to keep happy and well and still do justice to a business position even though one does have household duties to attend to. I do heartily agree, however, that early retiring hours are extremely important, and that the job should come first. I've enjoyed almost every minute of this dual life—so mothers and daughters, take heart! N. E. K.

Drawing by S. Newsome Taylor

Evening Coat in Black Velvet With White Ermine Let In to Form Part of Back. By Victor Stiebel

Via the Kitchen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shaftesbury, Eng.

We are taking our vacation at home this year, but we are not going to BE at home—dear me, no! We are going to tour abroad, visiting Holland, Switzerland and Austria and coming back to England for a trip to Cornwall and Yorkshire. We are traveling, on the kitchen stove!

Today we went to Holland, we set the table Dutch fashion, with little rests for knife and fork, and a large slab of fresh white bread by each place. First we ate:

Gehakt

Wet a handful of
White breadcrumbs with
Milk or
Water. Then beat
1 egg and add it with
Salt, a very little
Pepper and a good grating of
Nutmeg to
1 pound of minced veal and stir well together. Form into balls and fry in
2 tablespoons lard and
1 tablespoon butter till done (about three quarters of an hour), turning frequently so that the balls are nicely browned on all sides.

Make a gravy with
1 tablespoon flour mixed with the
Fat in the frying pan and
1 cup boiling water poured onto it; stir till smooth and serve with the gehakt.

With this we had lettuce liberally doused with French dressing and potatoes cooked thus:

Cut new
Potatoes in thin slices, allowing three or four per person, according to size. While you are doing this, heat
4 tablespoons lard and
1 tablespoon butter in a frying pan. When thoroughly hot, add the potatoes and sprinkle with
Grated nutmeg,
Salt and
Pepper. Cook till they are golden brown and serve very hot.

It was difficult to choose which of our pet Dutch puddings to serve—should we have apple pancakes or "drie in de pan," but we finally decided on:

Flensjes

Beat
2 eggs with
A pinch of salt, beat in
4 ounces wholemeal flour and
½ pint of milk. Beat well till smooth.

Grease an omelet pan very slightly and pour about a tablespoonful of the mixture in; the pancakes should be very thin. When the bottom is nicely browned, sprinkle with a little Sugar and roll up, cooking only one side. Keep the flensjes hot until ready to serve.

We brought out our photographs of Holland and turned the radio on to Hilversum after our meal. We remembered to say "Astableeft" when we passed anything, and "Dank U vel" when we accepted our plates or cups. J. M. E. C.

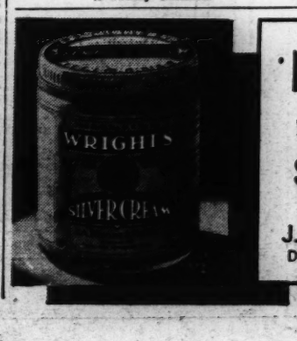
Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for our newest book
THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With, menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

KNITTED princess SLIPS
Keep you warm

You can keep warm and comfortable on winter's coldest days by wearing INDERA FIGURFIT (Coldpruf) Knit Princess Slips and Underskirts. Knit by a special process, these smartly styled slips lie smooth and close without bunching or crawling. Choice of beautiful colors in cotton, wool mixture, rayon and wool, 100% wool worsted, silk and worsted. Easy to launder, no ironing necessary. Exclusive STA-UP shoulder straps.
Ask for INDERA FIGURFIT by name at your favorite store. Correct sizes for Women, Misses, Children.
Write for FREE Descriptive Catalog No. 91
Indera FIGURFIT (COLDPRUF)
INDERA MILLS COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

POPULARITY

Fresh cranberries are now the popular fruit. Their tart-sweet flavor and appetizing color make other foods look and taste better.
The real tasty sauce is made this way:
TEN-MINUTE CRANBERRY SAUCE
(Stewed Cranberries)
1 pound or quart (4 cups) cranberries 2 cups water 1½ to 2 cups sugar
METHOD: Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes; add cranberries and boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from the fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.
Free cook book containing a variety of recipes for fresh cranberries. Send a postal to American Cranberry Exchange; Dept. N, 90 W. Broadway, N. Y.
Eatmor Cranberries



NO { Spots Tarnish Scratches
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
Send for free sample
J. A. WRIGHT & CO., Inc.
Dept. N, Emerald St., Keene, N. H.

Steel Wage Peak Credited to Fight Of the S. W. O. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22—As a result of the efforts of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization, American iron workers are today earning the highest "real" wages they have ever received, according to the report of a survey on collective bargaining in industry by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.

The report was prepared by Frederick H. Hardison, research assistant of the section, with a foreword by Prof. J. Douglass Brown, its director. It characterizes the wage increases steel workers received in November, 1936, and March, 1937, as largely the consequence of the direct and indirect pressure of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee's campaign at a time when the economic conditions in the industry made such increases possible.

A "Labor Receivership"

The S. W. O. C. is referred to as "a labor receivership," since it is "a temporarily appointed committee of labor leaders who have been selected for their experience in labor organization in fields outside the steel industry." Its chief characteristics are "centralized control and government from the top," the report says, adding that it "is working toward the establishment of a permanent industrial union among steel workers."

"The record of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee in living up to its agreements is very good, considering the newness of the union and the numbers of contracts signed," the report continues. "It was generally agreed that the higher union officials had demonstrated a co-operative attitude in their negotiations with the companies."

Other Plans Are Out

The survey revealed that since the C. I. O. took up the unionization of steel workers, "employee representation plans in all except three large companies either have been discontinued or have simply ceased to function as active agencies in group relations."

Fewer grievance cases are today coming up for settlement with management than were brought up under the old employee representation plans, the report says. This, however, it adds, may be accounted for "by the inexperience of newly-elected committeemen, the more careful selection of cases by union officials, lack of interest in union activities on the part of many workers, the tendency of non-union employees to present grievances individually or through independent employee associations."

High House Found To Cut Land Cost In Slum Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Williamsburg Houses, home of 1622 Brooklyn families, may continue indefinitely as one of America's most pretentious public housing projects, it was indicated here yesterday. Nothing so elaborate as the Williamsburg project is contemplated in New York City's future slum clearance program, even though expenditure of $1,000,000,000 for improvement of urban dwellings has been proposed by Langdon W. Post, chairman of New York City's Housing Authority.

The $13,459,000 Williamsburg houses, built by the Public Works Administration, occupies a site of 25 acres and comprises 20 large apartment buildings in one of the most densely populated of the city's districts.

Discussing the housing program of the municipality before the New York women's committee of the National Public Housing Conference here yesterday, Mr. Post noted that a housing survey was under way and that nothing in the future would be so "pretentious" as the Williamsburg project. Six-story elevator apartments, rather than four-story "walk-ups," were favored by Mr. Post as a means of reducing the site cost of buildings.

He found that large-scale projects were to be preferred to scattering of smaller units throughout the city; for by concentrating its improvement program in a single district, the Housing Authority was able to bring about community improvement as well as reduce the cost of management.

For each of the next 10 years, he said, New York City should undertake to spend $100,000,000 on a housing program financed jointly by the State and the Federal Government. In connection with the proposed increase in housing expenditures, Mr. Post suggested that provisions be made in the state Constitution for measures to permit state and city financing of projects.

Aviation 'Stunts' Curbed by the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP) — The Bureau of Air Commerce announced Oct. 20 that effective Nov. 1 all "stunt" and acrobatic flights will be prohibited in cities and towns or within 1000 feet of an airport.

Other new "stunt" flight regulations provide:

No person shall be carried on a flight for hire except for instruction.

Auxiliary parachutes will be required.

No parachute jump shall be made at less than an altitude of 2000 feet.

Delayed parachute jumps shall not be made at less than 1500 feet.

No parachute jumps shall be made when the surface wind is more than 15 miles an hour.

No parachute jumps shall be made within two miles of an open body of water unless the jumper wears a flotation device and a motorboat is available.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Atlantic City, N. J.

Fairways AND FAIR WEATHER

Whether golfing, cycling, roller-chairing the Boardwalk or cantering on the strand... you'll feel "right up to par"—in a matchless Autumn climate that has popularized the October-November season. Hotel rates invitingly low.

Write Room 150, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Send for 1937 FREE BOOKLET

ATLANTIC CITY

ATLANTIC CITY'S distinguished Hotel

BENNETT E. TOWLEY, General Manager

The MADISON

Overlooking Ocean at Illinois Ave.
ATLANTIC CITY
Weekly Rate for Two in Room With Bath and Meals From $65
SPECIAL DAILY AND WEEK-END
Daily Orchestral Concerts

Greater Boston

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.

AT the GATEWAY to the FENWAY

Special Weekly Rates on Extended Visits

Why Monitor Readers Like This Hotel

- Located 1½ blocks from The Mother Church.
- No liquor sold or served.
- Free parking in fenced-in lot.
- We have advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for more than 25 years.

Single with Bath $2.50 and up — Double with Bath $3.50 and up
ALL ROOMS HAVE BATH
Deluxe Dining at Popular Prices

HOTEL Commander
CAMBRIDGE

Bringing the Hospitable Charm of Colonial Days to a Modern House

Across the way from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge—20 minutes to The Mother Church

Fritz-Carlton Hotel
1133 Boylston Street, Boston

Five minutes' walk to The Mother Church
Rooms and Suites, $2 to $8 per day.
Sundays from 12:30 to 2:00
CHICKEN DINNER 75c
M. E. FRITZ, Pres. and Treas.

BOSTON'S New HOTEL COPLEY SQUARE
Huntington Ave at Exeter St
$2 UP
5 minutes from THE MOTHER CHURCH

PURITAN
'lection Day

In Old Boston, that was the day the election of the august Puritan governor was announced. In those days, New England's Inns were famous throughout the Colonies. While the Hotel Puritan is modern in every comfort and luxury, there is still—both literally and figuratively—a New England log fire blazing at the hearth.

Single Rooms from $3.50; Double Rooms from $5. The Puritan, near The Mother Church, invites reservation.

HOTEL PURITAN
WILLIAM B. RICE II, *Man. Director*
390 Commonwealth Ave.
BOSTON

SHERATON
On the Charles
91 BAY STATE ROAD, BOSTON
220 Rooms
SINGLE $3.50 up
DOUBLE $5.00 up
Frank G. Anderson, Res. Mgr.

Overlooking the Fenway and Charles River

COMING TO BOSTON?
If so, try stopping at the Hotel Fensgate
We will endeavor to make your stay most enjoyable. Rooms, single, double, or en suite. Reasonable rates. No liquor. 336 Beacon St. at Charlesgate East

Hotel MINERVA
Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite The Mother Church
Single with Bath, $2 to $3. Double with Bath, $3 to $4.
"24th Year of Monitor Advertising"

The BEACONSFIELD
1731 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE (BOSTON) MASS.
A HOTEL OF UNUSUAL TYPE CATERING TO PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS. RATES ARE CONSISTENTLY MODERATE
GRAHAM M. LOOMIS, MANAGER

'Minutemen' Form in Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With its stated purposes defense and support of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and support of religious, racial and political tolerance, the newly organized National Minutemen of America filed an application, Oct. 15 for an Illinois charter as a non-profit organization.

The incorporators—many of them political leaders—are headed by Brig. Gen. John V. Clinnin.

Support and defense of the Constitution of the United States and the constitutions of each state, maintenance of state Sovereignty and national union as distinguished from their merger in a single central government, and education of youth in the principles and practices of "real Americanism" and in the use of one language, are among the objectives listed by the organizers. They state that these will be promoted and developed by newspaper and magazine publicity, radiocasts and speakers' bureaus.

They have also listed as objectives a general understanding that capital and labor are partners in industry and that their interests may be co-ordinated through organization and arbitration rather than through exploitation, the desire of all citizens to vote and thus express the true wishes of the majority in the selection of public officials; and the enactment of just and fair laws governing the admission of aliens into the United States and their preparation for citizenship.

The organizers declare they hope for the recognition that agriculture, as a basic industry founded on individual effort, must be protected against competitive foreign markets and compulsory regimentation, the enactment of laws fixing and stabilizing the currency, balancing the governmental budgets, and establishing sound monetary policies for the protection of agriculture, industry, and the property rights of all citizens.

Among the organizers are Otto Kerner, attorney general of Illinois; Arthur C. Lueder, former Chicago postmaster; Judge John P. McGoorty of the Cook County Superior Court; William Knight, former state's attorney; Roscoe Conklin Simmons, lecturer and educator, and Gen. Frank S. Dickson, former Adjutant General of Illinois.

$100 Dinner Swells Democratic Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22—Tables were squeezed into every corner of the dining hall of the Penn Athletic Club and more were set up on the stage, in the balcony and in corridors to accommodate the 1950 Democrats who attended their second $100 Dinner Club, on Oct. 19.

With about $5 of each $100 dinner check doing to food and service, and $95 into the campaign war chest—the total contribution exceeded last year's $180,000 by $5000.

All of the Democratic judges, state and city leaders, committeemen, ward and division leaders, big and little office holders, were on hand, together with Gov. George H. Earle and his cabinet.

The Governor aroused the greatest applause of the evening when he declared that as long as President Roosevelt is in the White House the United States will never go to war except in defense.

New York City

IN NEW YORK
Live in this newest, Skyscraper Hotel

$3 Daily single rooms with bath — $17 Weekly single rooms with bath
Daily double room $5—Weekly $30
ALL RATES INCLUDE DELICIOUS CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST
Overlooking Central Park, in the social center, convenient to the business, residential and theatrical zones and all transit lines.
Write for booklet C S M
BARBIZON-PLAZA
101 West 58th Street, N. Y.

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN

ROOM and BATH
From $2.50 single; $3.50 Double
IF you judge room value by reputation, and location, then by all means inspect the rooms at the Great Northern. This distinguished hotel offers you spacious accommodations newly decorated plus the desirability of the same and fashionable location.
CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH
118 WEST 57 ST. NEW YORK

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.25
For two from $3.00
Prince George Hotel
28th St., near 5th Ave., New York
In the zone of quiet
Albert M. Gutterson, Manager

hotel Collingwood
Small, quiet and select. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room.
Single with bath from $2.50.
Double with bath from $3.50.
45 WEST 35TH STREET NEW YORK

NO BAR or RESTAURANT
Small, quiet family hotel bet. 5th and 6th Avenues.
Rooms with private bath.
Single $2 . . . Double $3.
HOTEL STANFORD
43 WEST 32nd STREET NEW YORK CITY

MANGER
"One Price"
FINER HOTELS
EXCELLENT CUISINE

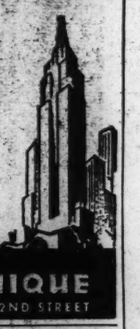
RATES Rooms From $3 Double From $4.50
All rooms have bath and shower. Hamilton, Hay-Adams, Manger have circulating ice water.

WASHINGTON
Hotel HAMILTON
ALL BEDROOMS AIR-CONDITIONED
14th & K N.W. Phone Dist. 2560
HAY-ADAMS House
ALL BEDROOMS AIR-CONDITIONED
16th & H St. N.W. Phone Met. 2360
Hotel ANNAPOLIS
H St. Bet. 11th and 12th N.W.
Rooms from $2.00; Double $3.50
With Kitchenette If Desired
FREE PARKING AT WASHINGTON HOTELS
BOSTON
Hotel MANGER
The Wonder Hotel of New England
In North Station. Phone CAP. 2600
Radio in Every Room
NEW YORK
Hotel WINDSOR
58th St. & 6th Ave COL. 5-2100

Burlington Hotel
380 Rooms & Bath, all outside.
Coffee Shop and Main Dining Room, 4 Squares from White House and Business Section, Vermont Av. at Thomas Cir.
Washington, D.C.
HUDSON S. MOSES, Mgr.

A TRIP TO WASHINGTON
The WILLARD HOTEL

IN NEW YORK
ROOMS with BATH
$2.50 Single $3.50 Double
Rooms with running water... $2.00 single, $3.00 double. One block to Penn Station, 5th Avenue and Empire State Building. Direction, American Hotels Corporation.
SEND FOR FREE MAP OF NEW YORK AREA



HOTEL MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AT 32ND STREET

ENJOY NEW YORK —INEXPENSIVELY
FINE ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH
$2.50 to $4.00 . . Single
$3.50 to $6.00 . . Double
Quiet, Conservative Clientele

Pink Elephant Room

3 DINING ROOMS
"Serving the Dinners That Made the Dollar Famous"
ADJACENT TO RADIO CITY
CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING
HOTEL BRISTOL
129 WEST 48th ST., NEW YORK

HOTEL Martha Washington
World Famous Women's Hotel
. . . Where a friendly welcome awaits the woman traveler.
Convenient to shops, theatres and points of interest
DAILY RATES:
ROOM, running water: $1.50
ROOM, private bath: $2.50
—Attractive Weekly Rates—
29 EAST 29TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

IN NEW YORK
Hotel SEVILLE
MADISON AVE. at 29th ST.

A Modern Hotel—homelike atmosphere, operated by its owners—Noted for its unequaled location and rooms.
Single from $2.50 Double from $3.50
Special weekly rates for not less than four weeks' stay.
OPPOSITE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

HOTEL ENDICOTT
81st St. and Columbus Ave.
NEW YORK CITY
An economical Park location where you will find the home-like atmosphere and comfort for which this famous hotel is noted.
Daily Rates
Single Room from $1.25
Double Room from $1.75
WEEKLY RATES FROM $7

New York State

In Albany The State's Capital
The Ten Eyck
Enjoy the Hospitality of This Old Dutch City's Famous Hotel
Filon J. Ryan
A United Hotel — Resident Manager

Florida

Write for *FREE* copy of
THE GIMLET
Resort and Travel Magazine
160 Pages. Reg. Price 50c
Tells where and how to go, to stop . . shop . . dine . . play. Covers Florida, the South, Havana, Nassau, Jamaica, Mexico, Atlantic City, New York, Canada. Road Maps. Send 10c to cover mailing. State particular places of interest. Also how Traveling—Air, Rail, Water or Driving Car.
GIMLET PUBLICATIONS, Miami, Fla.

Alabama

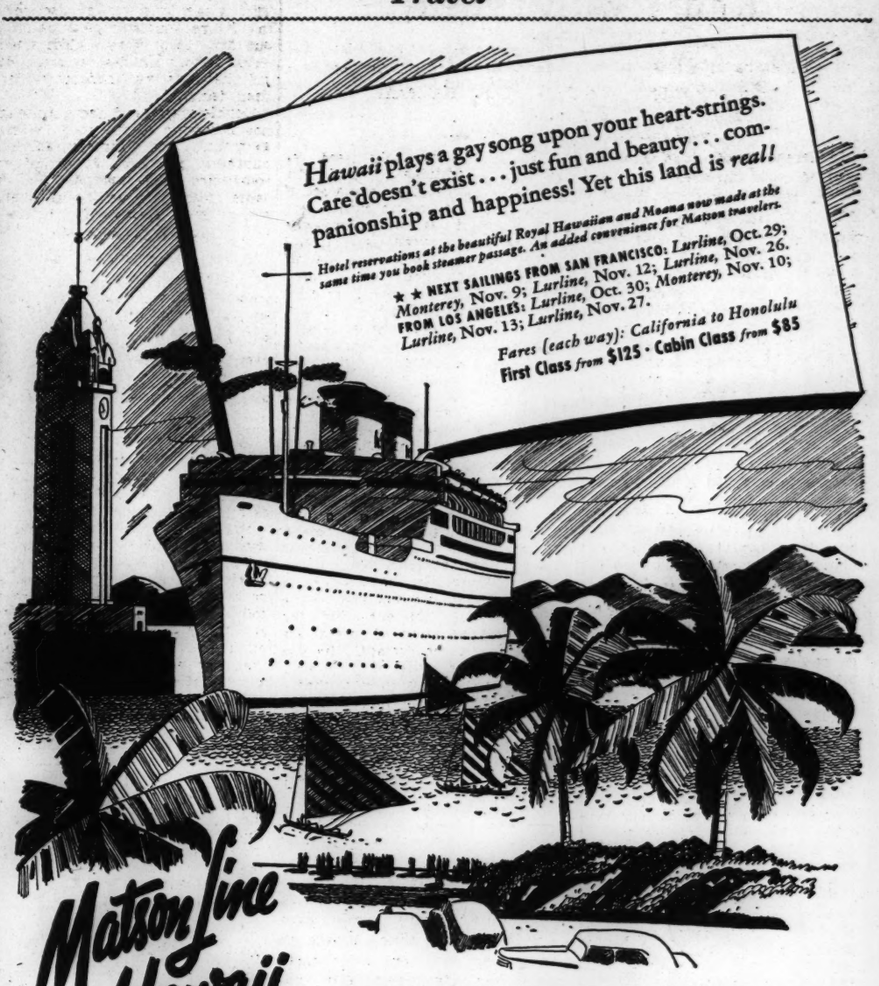
LaClede Hotel
MOBILE'S NEWEST
Free Parking for Guests
150-158 GOVERNMENT STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA
G. ARCHER SMITH, Manager

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
CENTER of ALL ACTIVITIES
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATHS
The Roosevelt

WHEN you visit a hotel or resort advertised on this page, or answer a travel advertisement please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Travel



Hawaii plays a gay song upon your heart-strings. Care doesn't exist . . . just fun and beauty . . . companionship and happiness! Yet this land is *real!*

Hotel reservations at the beautiful Royal Hawaiian and Moana now made at the same time you book steamer passage. An added convenience for Matson travelers.

★★ NEXT SAILINGS FROM SAN FRANCISCO: *Lurline*, Oct. 29; *Monterey*, Nov. 9; *Lurline*, Nov. 12; *Lurline*, Nov. 26.
FROM LOS ANGELES: *Lurline*, Oct. 30; *Monterey*, Nov. 10; *Lurline*, Nov. 13; *Lurline*, Nov. 27.

Fares (each way): California to Honolulu
First Class from $125 · Cabin Class from $85

Matson Line to Hawaii
NEW ZEALAND · AUSTRALIA
VIA SAMOA · FIJI

MATSON SOUTH PACIFIC CRUISES to New Zealand and Australia, via Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji . . . *personally-escorted* every 4 weeks. 48 days . . . over 17,000 miles . . . 12 shore excursions. Complete cruise, First Class from $775 all-inclusive-cost.

Details from Travel Agents or: MATSON LINE—OCEANIC LINE
New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, Portland.

S.S. LURLINE ★ S.S. MARIPOSA ★ S.S. MONTEREY ★ S.S. MALOLO

Los Angeles

BEVERLY HILLS Hotel
AND BUNGALOWS
New Rooms and Suites
New Swimming Pool
New Blue Terrace Room
Ten Acres of Gardens
American Plan
Ideal Year 'Round Climate

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.

IN LOS ANGELES

THE Rosslyn Hotels
Largest Popular-Priced Hotels on the Coast. Known all over the world for their luxurious accommodations and excellent meals.
Centrally located . . . Convenient to theatres, shopping and financial districts. One block from Pacific Electric Station. *Our annex especially caters to women travelling alone*
Rooms with Bath from $2.50 PER DAY
Wire reservations at our expense
Free auto busses meet all trains

New Northern Hotel
J. S. WOOD, *Prop.*

$1.00 a DAY
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY RATES
MUtual 1135
2nd at Hill Street — Los Angeles

THE ASBURY
APARTMENT HOTEL
2505 W. Sixth Street
At Westlake Park—One block from Wilshire Blvd.—Near Downtown
Class A—Height Limit Bldg. Subterranean Garage, Roof Garden and Patio.
Every Apt. outside—Exquisitely furnished. All Sizes—24-hour Service.
Moderately Priced—Inquiries Invited

Chicago

First Choice

LEONARD HICKS Managing Director

—of people who desire perfection in accommodations and service combined with central location and moderate rates. Single room with bath, $2.50 up; double room, $4.00 up; with twin beds, $5.00 up.
MORRISON HOTEL Chicago

The Route of Sunshine TO ALL EUROPE

Delightful at any time of year...DOUBLY SO IN FALL OR WINTER . . . is the sun-bathed Southern Route! Enjoy outdoor Lido Life on the superliners REX or Conte di SAVOIA (gyro-stabilized), the ROMA, VULCANIA or SATURNIA.

Regular sailings from New York
Apply to your Local Travel Agent
ITALIAN LINE

California

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
HOTEL CHURCHILL
No Liquor Sold
A FIREPROOF HOTEL CLASS A
Catering to a refined clientele. Centrally located, but quiet surroundings insuring sleep.
ROOMS WITH BATH FROM $2.50
WITHOUT BATH, FROM $1.50
Special attention to women traveling alone.
Splendid Food in Our Coffee Shop
Edward O. Teague, Lessee
Formerly of New England

HOTEL ANDREWS
Oso at Palm, San Luis Obispo
Quiet — Homelike
Good Beds — Good Meals
No Liquor Served

HOTEL LAGUNA
At Picturesque Laguna Beach
. . Far-famed Artists Colony . half-way between Los Angeles and San Diego. Ideal climate the year round. Hotel Laguna, right on the Ocean Front . . Private Beach . . Ocean Terraces . . . Colorful Patios . . Picture Gallery . . . Cozy rooms with marine and mountain views, each with bath, from $2.00 single, $3.00 double. Beautiful dining room and Coffee Shop, excellent cuisine, good service, reasonable prices. Write for folder.

Michigan

Detroit's Finest Residential and Transient Hotel
The WHITTIER
Burns Drive at the River
EUGENE I. BURKE, Manager
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

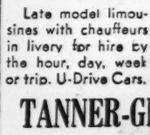
EGYPT

THE WORLD'S MOST FASCINATING VACATIONLAND!

Winter sunshine, beauty, endless variety...Perennial Sphinx and pyramids vie with excellent hotels and sports of all kinds...Cruise the Nile, fly the Egyptian Airlines, enjoy special tourist rates on Egyptian State Railways . . . Thrill to Cairo, Alexandria, the Holy Land...All at costs to suit your budget.

For complete details see your Travel Agent, or address
HAMILTON M. WRIGHT
American Representative
THE EGYPTIAN STATE TOURIST DEPT.
TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ASSN. OF EGYPT
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

SIGHTSEEING
in SO. CALIFORNIA and ARIZONA



Seven regularly scheduled sightseeing tours of Southern California by de-luxe parlor cars.
Late model limousines with chauffeurs in livery for hire by the hour, day, week or trip. U-Drive Cars.

TANNER-GRAY LINE
Motor Tours
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Telephone MUtual 3111
Branches in Santa Monica, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Pasadena, Death Valley, Palm Springs, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Wilmington, Phoenix, Tucson.

Oregon

HOTEL ARTHUR
Quiet, homelike, modern. Within two blocks of shopping district.
1.00 to $1.50 single.
Special weekly and monthly rates
Beacon 7244
726 S. W. 11th Avenue, Near Morrison
PORTLAND, OREGON

Arizona

TUCSON
"The Sunshine City"
Pioneer Hotel
FIREPROOF
Steam Heated, Air Cooled, 250 rooms of solid comfort. Rates from $4.00 per day. Roof Garden. Sun Deck.

Industrial Union Is Called Experiment by British Leader

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 21—Industrial unionism of the type which has brought the split in the American labor movement is unknown in Great Britain, which is generally recognized as the birthplace of trade unionism, it is related by John C. Little, one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor convention just concluded here.

Mr. Little is president of one of the largest and most influential trade unions in Europe, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, with more than 300,000 members.

In continental Europe, also, he added, there is very little labor organization comparable to the one big union of all the workers of an industry, which is the goal of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Parallel in France

The single parallel instance he recalled was in France, and consisted of a union designed to embrace all metal workers. It had a membership of 20,000, a slight fraction of all eligible, until former Premier Léon Blum came to office some two years or so ago. His drastic labor decrees and the wave of strikes so stirred the enthusiasm of workers that they poured into the union until it now has 700,000 members. Its present size is due to political influences rather than industrial, he said.

In Great Britain, there is not a single union built like that of John L. Lewis, the United Mine Workers of American, Mr. Little declared. The union led by the chairman of the C. I. O. is the most complete ndustrial union in the United States.

Instead the British coal mines have a dozen unions enlisting both skilled and unskilled workers at the mines.

From his experience in European labor organizations, the British union leader concluded that the industrial unionism at issue in America is mostly an American invention, has been developed farthest in the United States, and from the viewpoint of world trade unionism remains very much of an experiment.

Craft Unions in Britain

The trade unionism that prevails in Great Britain, he noted, is mostly on a craft basis and corresponds principally to the organizational methods of the American Federation of Labor.

Skilled workers in England are organized according to their trades and quite regardless of the industry they happen to be working in.

Obviously the American Federation of Labor departed from the pattern of British trade unionism more than 20 years before the split, when it granted an industrial charter to Mr. Lewis' mine union.

Both Mr. Little and W. R. Townley, the second fraternal delegate from British labor here, declared that such a quarrel would be impossible today in Great Britain.

There, where history has brought several unions into the same field, they work side by side, Mr. Little declared. In the American Federation of Labor the distinction is drawn as sharply as possible between trades. Each craft union is allotted its entire territory and will compete with other unions for workers on the borderline.

Tendency to Merge

There are more than twice as many unions in Great Britain as in the United States. In each country the tendency is to amalgamate and reduce the total.

The advantage of common action by workers, sought by the C. I. O. in banding all the workers in one union, is obtained in Great Britain by point action, he continued. Federation of unions for bargaining purposes has been worked out more completely there than in America. Mr. Little heads a joint engineering trades movement covering the engineering industry which embraces 38 unions and sometimes 41, representing upwards of 750,000 workers. The biggest federation in the United States is that of the 21 railway unions involving 1,200,000 workers.

"The remarkable thing is the way in which we work together," commented Mr. Little. "We co-operate by agreement, and though members of different unions are mixed up in industry in a way wholly unlike trade unionism in the United States, I think we get every bit as good results. And it appears to me that English workers are much more strongly unionized than American."

Mine Unions in Britain

Contrasting British labor organization with American, Mr. Little continued:

"The closest approach in Britain to a union like the United Mine Workers of America is the miners' federation. This is not one union but an alliance of a dozen miners' unions in as many different districts.

"Besides the miners' union, there are the stone men, who clear the way for the miner to get to the coal, the engine and winding men's association, the organized colliery mechanics, the coal and coke men who work on the fire where coke is made, the national union of colliery surface men, and the organized deputies, who are actually responsible for the coal mine and shifts, each taking a portion of the mine, and seeing to it that the safety regulations are enforced. These are affiliated with the miners' federation.

"In addition, the following unions are represented at the mines but are not members of the mine federation: The engineers, the general workers composed of what in America are called common laborers working on the surface, the electricians' union, the pattern makers, the woodworkers or colliery carpenters, the transport and general workers, and the carriage and wagon builders.

"That makes 14 unions in and about the mines instead of the one in the United States."

Industrial Union Problems

Introduction of industrial unionism into Great Britain, Mr. Little thought, would create great difficulties.

"If, for instance, the wood pulp industry were developed on the industrial union basis," he said, "any engineer who happened to work there would have to be a member of the industrial union. The next year, if he went into the flour mill industry, he must change his membership to the flour mill industrial union.

"From that point of view the difficulties seem almost insurmountable. A man could not long maintain his membership in one industrial union.

"Also, many of our unions carry superannuation and other friendly benefits for which a member qualifies by the contributions he pays. The accumulated reserves run up into many millions of dollars. To participate, a union member must contribute regularly. From this angle the system of industrial unionism, which would wipe out the individual craft unions with their long standing benefit schemes, would create huge perplexities in the administration of union affairs."

Covers Wide Field

Mr. Little's own organization, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, is somewhat different from the unions in the United States. His union takes in engineers of every kind, and so its members are engaged in every industry, even in the hotel business, where they work on the heating and hot water plants. Also, his union includes workers who are semi-skilled and unskilled.

Its territory, covering the entire range of engineering, duplicates the field of every one of 37 other individual unions limited to various crafts or consisting of unskilled and semi-skilled.

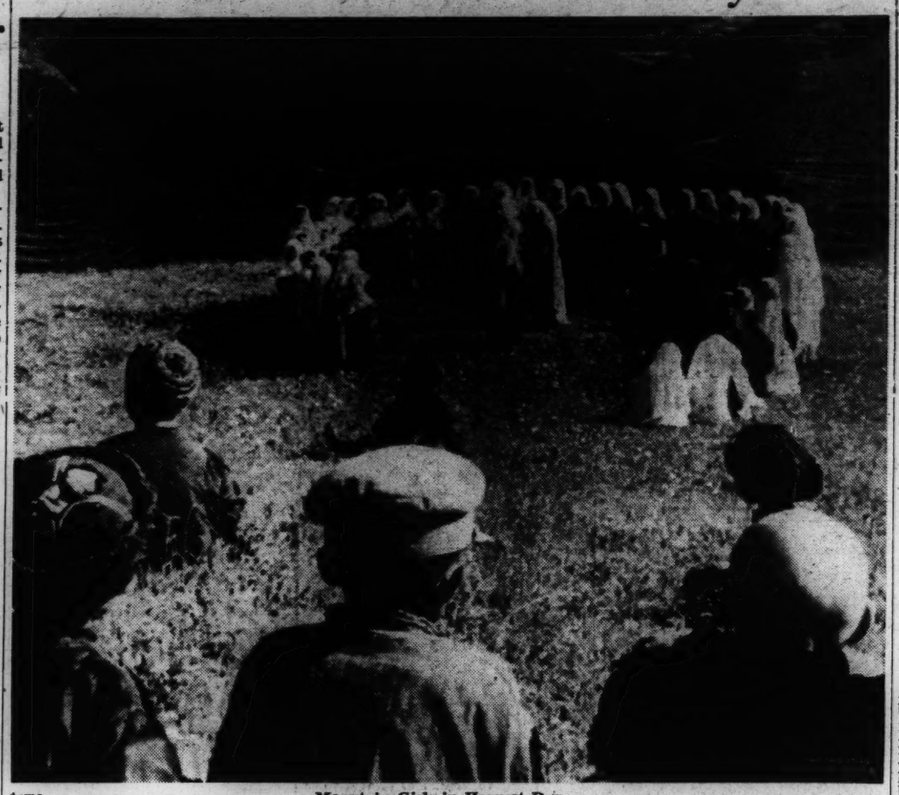
In short, British engineering has all the craft unions and more than those to be found in America, and on top of that has a great general union, bigger than any of the single craft unions, which takes in members from all the crafts, common labor, etc.

Yet there is no conflict over jurisdiction. A pattern maker who is a member of Mr. Little's union will work harmoniously alongside a member of the pattern makers' union right in the same shop.

That would be impossible in the United States under the present set-up.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union, which takes in members of all crafts, is not an industrial union, because it does not organize its members by industries, but claims and exercises the right to organize engineers wherever they may be employed.

Gambol on the Green—Soviet Style



Acme

Mountain Girls in Harvest Dance

Girls of the village of Kubachi, Dakhadaev province in the Daghestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, dancing the Lezquinka, a native dance, in a mountain glade, to celebrate this year's abundant harvest. Farms of this region are among the most fertile in Soviet Russia.

KOH in Nevada Has Large Field; No Competition

With Monitor Newscasters

RENO, Nev.—Station KOH, only station in Nevada, radiocasts "The Monitor Views the News" to an audience in which by an unbiased survey recently made, it is estimated 93 out of 100 listeners are tuned in during the daytime, and 89 out of 100 listeners at night. Part of its listening popularity is due not only to lack of a competing station, but also that it is a member of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The Monitor news is radiocast weekdays, except Saturdays, at 12:15 p. m.

On the air for nine years, KOH for the past five years has been owned and operated by the McClatchy Broadcasting Company, interests which also operate the McClatchy newspaper enterprises.

Local chief of KOH for the McClatchy interests is Wallace D. Warren, recently appointed manager. Mr. Warren for four years was a reporter with the Omaha Bee-News, and for two years was special events and rewrite man for the Central States Broadcasting Company, owners of KOIL. He is also a correspondent for out-of-town papers and magazines.

Ivan Jordanoff, chief announcer, and Monitor news radiocaster, has been actively engaged in radio as a news commentator and production manager for 12 years. He radiocasts KOH's other news program at 9:45 p. m. Of Russian parentage, though born in New York City, Mr. Jordanoff spent his earlier years in England. For three years he was an apprentice officer in the British Merchant Marine Service. The last five years, prior to his coming to KOH, were spent in Mexico. By reason of his world travels Mr. Jordanoff has a command of five languages.

This is article number 128 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Future Farmers Bar Girls Except In Massachusetts

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22 (AP)—The Future Farmers of America decided yesterday they didn't want any girls in the organization.

In annual convention here, the 96 delegates favored an all-male organization, though an exception was made for Massachusetts.

A clause in the proposed constitution asserted that membership was open to "male students of vocational agriculture." Robert C. Kennedy, Massachusetts president, objected, saying that his state constitution provided that high school vocational agriculture was open to all students, without regard to sex. The board of trustees was empowered to make "any adjustment necessary" so no state association would be barred from F. F. A. membership.

The requirement that candidates for state farmer and American farmer degrees must rank in the top third of their classes scholastically was changed to the top 40 per cent.

J. Lester Poucher of Largo, Fla., was elected national president of the organization, which has approximately 143,000 members.

University of N. Y. State Honors Nobel Prize Winner

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—Dr. Alexis Carrel, only American natural scientist to win a Nobel prize in medicine, and Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution, have received from the regents of the University of New York State the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Dr. Frank P. Graves, president of the University and state education commissioner, conferred the degrees at the closing session of the university's seventy-third convocation celebrating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of a state museum.

U. S. Aviation Held a Powerful Reserve for War

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP)—War in America would find the United States Army and Navy with a powerful supplemental air force in the country's commercial airlines.

A survey discloses that commercial airlines at present operate 380 transport ships and have 9972 employees, of which 1233 are pilots and 390 are stewardesses and hostesses. A majority of the pilots hold military or naval reserve commissions.

Col. E. S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, says that while the transport ships in use on major airlines were not readily convertible into bombing ships, they would prove an invaluable aid to transportation of officers, munitions and food supplies.

That the army, navy and marine air forces would have more than 1000 trained pilots available for active service at no training cost was a point stressed by Colonel Gorrell.

"The stewardesses and hostesses, all of whom have had first aid training (a majority are registered nurses), would furnish a competent nursing and Red Cross staff," he said.

Transport association figures give present domestic ships an average range, when fully loaded, of 1000 miles. The planes can carry an average load of 3500 pounds, including gas and oil.

The present radio system along the nation's airlines "is the greatest system in the world as far as aeronautics is concerned," Colonel Gorrell declared, and "would be an extremely valuable means of communication, in addition to its use for instrument flying and landing."

"Boy! that new PONTIAC is easy on the eyes!"

"Easy to own, too!"

CONSIDER THESE FEATURES:

Low finance and insurance cost—Your car is protected by a policy in General Exchange Insurance Corp'n, a member of the General Motors family—Payments to suit your purse—A complete General Motors service—

Operated by
GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORP.

THEY'RE HERE Tomorrow AMERICA!

TWO NEW PONTIACS

GENERAL MOTORS TERMS TO SUIT YOUR PURSE

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THING ON WHEELS

AGAIN OUTVALUES THEM ALL!

FORGET your problems, lay aside your work, gather your family together, and go to see the finest sight that ever gladdened your eyes—the new Silver Streaks, *built and priced to lead the world in value.* They will lift your spirits like a change of scene for here are low-priced cars different in every way from any that have come before. There is nothing like them for smartness—inside and out, Pontiac's 1938 styling is new to the world! There is no parallel for their handling ease—Pontiac introduces the Safety Shift, an entirely new invention! Comfort, smoothness, economy—*everything* marks these new cars out as something that must be seen at once! Join America in a trip to Pontiac showrooms. See these splendid new cars. Prove for yourself that *the most beautiful thing on wheels again outvalues them all.*

PONTIAC MOTOR DIVISION
General Motors Sales Corporation
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

TWO GREAT RADIO PROGRAMS: *"News Through a Woman's Eyes" every Mon., Wed., and Fri. at 2 p.m., E.S.T., Columbia Network. "Varsity Show"—direct from the leading college campuses every Friday night, NBC Blue Network at 9 p.m., E.S.T.—8 p.m., C.S.T.—7 p.m., M.S.T.—6 p.m., P.S.T.* TUNE IN!

BETTER LOOKING • BETTER BUILT • A BETTER BUY!

THE LATEST AND GREATEST FEATURES OF AMERICA'S FINEST LOW-PRICED CAR

NEW SILVER STREAK STYLING • NEW SAFETY SHIFT GEAR CONTROL (optional at slight extra cost) • NEW CLUTCH PEDAL BOOSTER • NEW SAFETY-STYLED INTERIORS NEW BATTERY LOCATION • PERFECTED KNEE-ACTION RIDE • IMPROVED CENTER-POINT STEERING • ADJUSTABLE, TILTING 3-PASSENGER FRONT SEAT • EXTRA-LARGE LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT • BIG-CAR WHEELBASE (117" on Six, 122" on Eight) TRIPLE-SEALED HYDRAULIC BRAKES • UNISTEEL BODIES BY FISHER • FISHER NO-DRAFT VENTILATION • COMPLETELY SEALED CHASSIS • SAFETY MULTI-BEAM HEADLIGHTS • PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

A Prisoner in Edwardes Square

THE condition of the key that unlocks the gate to the Square is that it must also unlock you out; so if two of you go into the Square and one goes away with the key, the other is virtually a prisoner. There is plenty of amusement—oh, not tennis on the close-clipped courts, nor clock golf on the circular green, nor even croquet, but that of Watching and Listening.

Spring has dwelt in the Square with magic. Pear and peach and apple were soft clouds of bloom poised against the sky, then they drifted down the days like scented butterflies; lilac came into being overnight; chains of bright laburnum hanging from the trees brought carnival; the pink and white may, coming into blossom, filled the air with its curious scent; then the Square settled down to summer. The green grass showed a few tawny edges, the tall trees cast a now welcome shade.

The gardeners filled the borders with coral and scarlet geraniums which presented a quiet sameness after the bewildering changes of spring. Children flocked into the Square, little girls in sunbonnets, little boys in wide, flopping linen hats; so many that one wondered where they had kept themselves through the winter. People began to appear in white on the courts, and the thud of balls made pleasant music; little groups gathered around baskets of tea as four o'clock approached. But here—we are a prisoner in the Square and must find something to busy ourselves with.

The terrier, on his lead in this cherished place, walks sedately beside me as we cross the lawn and a little girl, rope-skipping quietly by herself, runs up to us.

"Have you a key?" I ask, after we have exchanged greetings.

"No—" her curls fly in answer. "There's only one key in our house so Nanny puts me in and then comes back to fetch me. Haven't you a key?"

"No—and I haven't any Nanny to fetch me."

"But isn't that a key hanging around your dog's neck?" So often the children wear their keys around their necks that anything so suspended must be one.

"That's his Tail Wagger's Badge."

"Of course it is!" she laughs at herself.

We have a three-cornered game of ball for awhile, then she resumes her rope-skipping, and I collect one of our chairs from its place under a tree and settle down in the sunshine. Near by sits a woman with a typewriter on her knee, typing quickly away; on the grass, a mite of a year's fullness, in the briefest of bathing suits, creeps over the grass. High above, on a topmost bough, a blackbird pours out his heart in song.

A small boy approaches me, pushing before him a cart marked impressively G. P. O.

"Hello!" We scrutinize each other.

"I see you're like me," he says deliberately. "You look out the window and say to yourself, 'Oh, it's a nice day today, so I'm going in the Square!'"

I nod; he has summed me up exactly. "But I'm a prisoner."

He takes this in slowly, then smiles at our bond. "So am I!"

SOON THERE is an exodus for luncheon and I am alone in the Square, but prepared, and produce thermos and sandwiches to be shared with some sparrows and the terrier.

The afternoon wears on and the different gates to the Square open and close to admit a procession of nannies trailing their knitting, canopied prams, tricycles and their riders, who soon make a Brooklands of the sedate paths. A parent with a Ciné-Kodak appears, and some tennis players. Tea time arrives and under the trees small groups are gathering and unpacking their baskets.

Then, one by one, the children and their nannies commence to go. Other people come through the clacking gates, people who walk quietly over the paths and stop to admire the flower beds. Even they go, after a while, as the faint sound of dinner gongs can be heard from the bordering houses. The quiet of evening falls over the Square and then, because it is Tuesday, strains of music from the little harpist who comes to the Square once a week. They fill the air with sweetness; the blackbird joins in song and wind stirs the branches as if in accompaniment. And then the other of us returns with the key, and I am a prisoner no longer.

"But anyone would have let you out—if you'd asked."

"I didn't want to get out. I rather liked being locked in."

A heavy key turns in a lock and a gate swings open and shut. The Square is left to itself.

E. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months ..$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 53.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York .....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago .....Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit .....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami .....1230 Ingraham Building
St. Louis .....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City .....405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco .....625 Market Street
Los Angeles .....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle .....834 Skinner Building
London .....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris .....56 Faubourg St.-Honore
Geneva .....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 633 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Queen Victoria's Coronation

AN OLD lady who, as a girl of eighteen, watched Queen Victoria's coronation procession, handed on this account of her experiences to her niece. She was invited on the eve of the great day to spend the night with friends and watch the procession pass the Marble Arch (then in front of Buckingham Palace). At nine that night she and her friends set off from her house to theirs, walking some way before they could pick up one of the few omnibuses then plying in London (trains, of course, did not exist). Next morning they got up at four to dress for the occasion. Frances, the narrator of the story, wore a white satin dress with the huge "leg o' mutton" sleeves of the day. They set out immediately after breakfast, and found a crowd already moving towards St. James's Palace. The crowds were too dense for an omnibus to get through so they had to walk all the way, through streets full of strings of carriages and marching soldiers.

There were comparatively few people at the Palace, and on showing their tickets they were allowed to go through the courtyards, pass the Chapel Royal and down the Mall to their seats, which were exactly opposite the Marble Arch. It was now seven o'clock. Carriages were already coming and going. . . .

At ten the procession started; carriage after carriage of grand ladies, their hair piled up on the top of their heads and their feathers set very far back, which looked extraordinary but was done to allow them to put on their coronets later. Every lady carried her coronet with her. Then the Royal Standard was hoisted, the crowd cheered and the Queen drove out. She was dressed all in white with a crimson train, her hair piled up on top of her head, so that she could wear her crown. She looked very young and very small, perched on a cushion, in the brilliant sunshine.

When the procession had passed, they left their seats, walked to the house of an uncle in Sloane Street for lunch, rested a while and walked back to their seats to see the procession return. Many of the great ladies had to meet the Queen, but the crowd was so dense, it was difficult to get through, and Frances noticed one lady in Court dress carrying her coronet and walking quietly through the mob into St. James's Palace.

At last a standard was hoisted on the Abbey to announce that the ceremony was over. Cannons fired a salute all around. . . .

A tremendous crowd was thronging to Hyde Park for the Fair and some of their party, Aunt Maria, a cousin, and a little brother were parted from them and swept towards the Park. There was no chance of getting back through the streaming crowd, and ultimately Aunt Maria thought of the Barracks. The sentry refused to let her through, but as she stood perplexed a gentleman drove up in a carriage and pair and offered his help. She asked if he could give her an order to go through.

"No," he said. "it is not in my power, and is against all rule; but if you will get into my carriage I can take you through," which he not only did, but drove them home. They never discovered his name.

Later on, Frances, who must have been indefatigable, went up to Constitution Hill to see the fireworks.—From "When Victoria Began to Reign," by MARGARET LAMBERT. (London: Faber & Faber.)

Centerpiece

A BLUE porcelain cock
Stands spur-deep in petals
Which fall like colored rain
From the asters overhead.
In the shallow bowl
He sees himself reflected
And the fringed shadows of the flowers,
Rose and purple and white.

E. E. L.

By Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLOWERS: *A Painting by Lucile Blanch*

Owning a Bird in Rio

WHEN you go to market (in Rio) you can find about what you want, . . . fruit and vegetables, birds and animals or almost anything else you care to suggest. . . .

Perhaps the most amusing bird of the lot is the *curupião*, a sort of oriole with the manners of a magpie, brilliant yellow with black wings. He is a cheeky fellow, easily tamed and afraid of nobody. Once he is accustomed to his new home he can be turned loose and will always return to his cage after enjoying a flight around the garden. We had one who always breakfasted with us out-of-doors. As soon as the cage door was opened he flew onto the table and proceeded to make his presence felt. He sampled everything he could find and then went about pushing the tops off the jam pots with his beak to see what they contained. He sometimes had baffling experiences, as when he got a good beakful of mustard; but nothing discouraged him. He required a great deal of attention and if he did not get it without effort he would misbehave until he became the center of interest. One of the favorite ways was to open a box of matches with his beak and scatter the matches; or to push a fork off the table. He kept the dogs in order but took no liberties with the cat. But the best time of the day was bedtime. The *curupião* is wretched if he has to sleep on a perch, and it was some time before we learned what was expected of us. A well-lined nest where he can settle down comfortably is good enough, but it must be provided with some sort of cover he can pull over himself. Or he will be happy in an old woolen sock where he can crawl in and sleep. But perhaps the best of all is a little hammock where he can lie flat on his back and relax. If you lay out a handkerchief for him he will settle down on it and wait for you to tuck him in and lay him on the floor of his cage. Once wrapped up he will stay without moving until he is called in the morning. He whistles cheerfully and well and can learn any air that you whistle for him. After you have gone he will work on it like a human, whistling until there is a hitch; then stopping short, looking annoyed and starting over again. When you come back after an absence of an hour or more he will make a flattering fuss over you, either whistling or hopping about and barking, for there is no other description for it—a soft muted bark. Once you have owned a *curupião* you will have eyes for no other bird.—From "Rio," by HUGH GIBSON. c. 1937 by Doubleday, Doran & Co.

Harvest of Gourds

IT IS the first day of October. Summer birds are gone. Frosts have signalled for winter. All tender vegetables are harvested from the garden. Marigolds and zinnias and a few other rugged things still retain the glow of warm weather, yet autumn chill is in the air, new colors are on the hills, dead leaves begin to cover the grass. It is plain we approach a great event in the progress of the year, when products and ambitions will be housed and we shall settle down to the hopeful routines of winter. Most persons will cease to regard the landscape and they will seldom go to the garden or follow the lines of the brook.

Yet even now the gourds hang on the trellises, and although blossoms are mostly gone and leaves have passed their prime, the bright green-and-yellow striped fruits in comely, attractive form ask for attention. Probably in every year since my youth—and that was long ago—I have grown gourds of one kind or another and sometimes of many kinds. I have made an herbarium collection of them, for record, including foliage and flowers; and many fruits lie in boxes. . . .

Once the gourds were common objects in homes, then other blooms and fruits displaced them, and now they are back again in a new vogue of popular favor, but for myself the interest in them has never lagged. They are so shapely and so colorful, so strange in their markings, so endlessly unlike each other, so durable in winter months, so apparently unrelated to the vines that bear them, and yet so simple to grow, that they hold the interest tenaciously. . . .

The plants perish with the first good frosts of autumn; then the old vines are pulled from the trellises or out of the bushes, all the ripe hard gourds are harvested if not already picked, and the brilliant shapely fruits carry the three summer months through the holidays and beyond. One is impressed that there is a real harvest, and it is distinctly unlike the usual autumnal produce and flowers. . . . Colors of the brilliant yellow-flowered gourds are not permanent, although they last well until Christmas or beyond as a rule. The gourds should not be harvested until ripe and fully colored, when the shell is hard, and then they are dried. If stored in a closely confined space or in a moist place they are likely to decay or at least to develop sunken moldy spots. As I read the proofs on this book in the early part of January, 1937, a goodly company of gourds is before me, the colors still bright and the varying shapes most attractive.—From "The Garden of Gourds," by L. H. BAILEY. (New York: Macmillan.)

A SUBJECT dear to many artists is the portrayal of flowers. It is rather confusing for such subject matter to be characterized as "still-life," for flowers such as those painted by Lucile Blanch are notably life-like. We find that flower painting is a token of regard, a sort of communication about the enthusiasm of the painter for the lovely blossoms. The delight may be conveyed through exaggerating somewhat their resplendent colors, heightening the fullness of the blossoms, increasing the curved outlines of petals, so that there is a more emphatic rhythmic accent.

Mrs. Blanch's canvas is one of a large collection of works by Americans in a museum dedicated to Living Art. There are many pictures and sculptures to illustrate the range of contemporary American Art in The Whitney Museum, New York.

"Quiet resting places"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"COME ye yourselves apart into a desert place, and rest a while." This loving invitation given by Jesus to his disciples, after a journey spent in healing and teaching, rings down the ages, and wise are they who follow this instruction and go apart for quiet study and meditation.

The rest referred to by Jesus was not one of sleep or indolence. If it had been, it would not have been followed by the healing of the multitude of which we read. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 519, 520) Mary Baker Eddy says, "The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work."

No one in all history has been able to maintain such quiet serenity in the midst of trying conditions, as did Christ Jesus. Hate, malice—discord of every sort—were powerless to destroy his equanimity. Through it all, he was untouched by the suggestions of mortal mind.

How was it possible for Jesus to remain thus? No doubt it was due largely to the hours he spent alone in prayer and communion with his Father, God, in claiming his unity with the infinite, divine power, Love. At such times, though he may not have been far from the noise and bustle of human activity, his thought was far removed from it, for the results show that those lonely hours were spent in realizing the perfection, the love, and availability of God, the eternal cause, and in seeing man as the effect of that perfect cause.

The great Teacher could have had but one object, one loving purpose when he led his disciples away from the throng which pressed about them; and it was to lift their thought above the discords of human existence to a clearer realization of radiant realities, the glory of their divine sonship, in order to bring to their thought a deeper sense of man's unity with God. If such periods of spiritual refreshment were necessary for him and his disciples, for Paul and other early Christians, how much are they required by us today in what seems to be an existence of great complexity?

Much confusion slips away when one turns from undue contemplation of problems to "rest a while," to reconsecrate life and its purpose of bringing peace and healing to a distraught world, and to listen for spiritual intuitions which inevitably come to the open, receptive thought.

And how precious are these times of renewal, the early morning hours of study, before the rush and bustle of the day has forced itself upon us! At such times, God is very near and very dear to us. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 175, 176), "But remember God in all thy ways, and thou shalt find the truth that breaks the dream of sense, letting the harmony of Science that declares *Him*, come in with healing, and peace, and perfect love."

With the spiritual foresight born of a deep and loving compassion for humanity, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has arranged for "quiet resting places" in the Christian Science Reading Rooms. These are not places for physical relaxation, but for mental stimulus. Here one may spend the time in study; and in this quiet atmosphere one may commune with the Father-Mother God. Here one will find the refreshment necessary to dispel weariness of mind and body, and may drink deep of the well of inspiration. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 217), "When mentality gives rest to the body, the next toil will fatigue you less, for you are working out the problem of being in divine metaphysics; and in proportion as you understand the control which Mind has over so-called matter, you will be able to demonstrate this control."

A noticeable feature to many attending a Christian Science service for the first time has been the period spent in silent prayer. In the quiet, reverent stillness they have been healed, comforted, and blessed; they have gained a measure of that "peace of God, which passeth all understanding." Isaiah's prophecy has thus in some degree been fulfilled (Isaiah 32:18): "My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places."

The peace among nations, which is so earnestly desired by all right-thinking people, will be evidenced in a greater degree as each individual gains an ever-increasing sense of peace and quietness within his own consciousness. This can be accomplished in but one way, namely, by knowing and understanding God and His infinite expression, man, better. Hence the universal need of "quiet resting places," where we may acquaint ourselves "with him, and be at peace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Mohonk Revisited

AFTER we'd seen the little deer, and seen
The sun set over the Catskills from Eagle Cliff,
The moon came out: not a large moon as yet,
Not half a one,—but it had a star beside it
That was as fixed as anything I've seen;
And the star shone, and the moon, over the lake,
Over the gray cliffs, and over the gold trees,—
Gold, green and red. So we moved slowly home,
Until at last I said:
"I'm going down
To the bathing beach. I want to look at it."
Under the bridge, between the hanging rocks
And down the well-known steps, alone I climbed.
So once went I and another.
It seemed strange
To see the beach again—no bathers there.
"Here on this wall they sat and tanned themselves;
But now the water's black and cold enough
Under an autumn moon. Yes, here's the place
Where we once lay in the sun and talked and read,
And watched the water lapping on the rocks—
As I do now," I thought.
"Now all the warmth
There is, is in the maples. There they shine;
One fire on the rocks and one fire in the water,
Lying so quiet against the farther shore.

How dark it gets.
Oh, farewell, loveliness!
It seems to-night I cannot part with you:
Cold moon, cold star, farewell.
I did not think
There could be so much beauty and the year gone."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Spokojne miejsca odpocznienia

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

„IDŹCIE sami na osobność na miejsce puste i odpocznijcie trochę." Pełen miłości głos Jezusa, wzywający swych uczniów po wędrówce, w której uzdrawiano i nauczano, brzmi przez wieki. Mądrością jest słuchać tego wezwania i iść „na osobność," aby studiować i rozmyślać w spokoju.

Odpoczynek, o jakim mówi Jezus, nie mógł być snem ani gnuśnością, gdyż jego skutkiem było uzdrowienie rzesz, o czym czytamy w Ew. Marka. W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mary Baker Eddy mówi: „Nawet z ludzkiego punktu widzenia najwyższym i najsłodszym odpoczynkiem jest świętobliwa praca" (str. 519, 520).

W historii ludzkości nikt prócz Chrystusa Jezusa nie umiał w ciężkich warunkach zachować tej jasności ducha. Nienawiść, złośliwość, słowem wszelki rozdźwięk nie mógł zniweczyć jego duchowej równowagi; nie wywierały na nim wpływu sugestie umysłu śmiertelnego.

Jakim sposobem utrzymywał Jezus duchową równowagę? Był to w wielkiej mierze skutek samotnego zagłębiania się w modlitwie, w której łączył się duchowo ze swym Ojcem—Bogiem, a jedność z nieskończoną mocą boską—Miłością, uznawał za swoją. W tych godzinach Jezus może nie był daleko od wrzawy i zgiełku ludzkiego życia, lecz myślą był daleko, rezultaty bowiem wykazują, że samotne godziny zostały spędzone na uświadomieniu sobie doskonałości, miłości i dostępności Boga—wiecznej przyczyny, jak również na widzeniu człowieka, jako skutku tej doskonałej przyczyny.

Odprowadzając swoich uczniów od cisnącego się ze wszystkich stron tłumu wielki Nauczyciel miał tylko jeden cel, jeden pełen miłości zamiar: wzniesienie myśli swych uczniów ponad rozdźwięk ludzkiego istnienia ku lepszemu uświadomieniu sobie promiennych rzeczywistości—chwały swojego boskiego synostwa, i wzbudzenie w ich myśli głębszej świadomości jedności człowieka z Bogiem. Okresy duchowego pokrzepienia, niezbędne dla Jezusa i jego uczniów, dla Pawła i pierwszych Chrześcijan, tym bardziej potrzebne są dziś, kiedy istnienie wydaje się nam o wiele więcej skomplikowanym.

Nieład często znika, gdy, chcąc trochę odpocząć, odwracamy się od niewłaściwego rozważania zagadnień, ponownie poświęcamy życie oraz jego cel niesienia pokoju i uzdrawiania roztargnionemu światu i wsłuchujemy się w intuicje duchowe, które niechybnie przychodzą do otwartej i wrażliwej myśli.

Jakże drogocenne są okresy odnowienia i studiów w godzinach porannych, zanim rozpocznie się wrzawa i krzątanina dnia! W takich okresach Bóg jest nam bardzo bliski, bardzo drogi. Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Ale przypominaj sobie Boga na wszystkich drogach twoich, a znajdziesz prawdę, która przerywa sen zmysłu i wpuszcza głoszącą Boga harmonię Wiedzy z uzdrawianiem, pokojem i miłością doskonałą" (Miscellaneous Writings, str. 175, 176).

Z duchową zapobiegliwością, zrodzoną z głębokiego, pełnego miłości współczucia dla ludzkości, urządziła Mrs. Eddy—Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej—spokojne miejsca odpocznienia w Czytelniach Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Nie są to miejsca dla fizycznego wytchnienia, ale dla podniety myślowej, gdzie każdy może spędzić czas na studiowania i w spokojnej atmosferze Czytelni łączyć się z Ojcem-Matką Bogiem. W Czytelni znajdziemy potrzebne pokrzepienie, które rozproszy znużenie umysłu i ciała. Tutaj możemy pić ze źródła natchnienia. Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Gdy umysłowość daje ciału odpoczynek, następna praca znuży cię mniej, ponieważ wypracowujesz zagadnienie bytu w metafizyce boskiej, a odpowiednio do rozumienia władcy, którą Umysł sprawuje nad rzekomą materią, zdołasz zademonstrować tę władzę" (Science and Health, str. 217).

Dla wielu, którzy po raz pierwszy brali udział w nabożeństwach Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, czas cichej modlitwy był cechą wyróżniającą nabożeństwo. W spokoju i ciszy pełnej czci zostali oni uzdrowieni, pocieszeni, ubłogosławieni i osiągnęli pewną miarę tego spokoju „który przewyższa wszelki rozum." A zatem w pewnym zakresie spełnione zostało proroctwo Izajaszowe: „Będzie mieszkał lud mój w przybytku pokoju i w przybytkach bezpiecznych i w spokojnych miejscach odpocznienia" (Izajasz 32:18, z ang. przekł. Biblii).

Pokój pomiędzy narodami, którego tak gorąco pragną wszyscy dobrze myślący ludzie, będzie w większym stopniu widoczny, gdy każdy z nas w swojej własnej świadomości osiągnie zmysł pokoju i uspokojenia. To się dokonać może jedynie przez lepsze poznanie i zrozumienie Boga oraz Jego wyrazu nieskończonego—człowieka; stąd powszechna potrzeba spokojnych miejsc odpocznienia, gdzie możemy przestawać z Bogiem, a uczynić „sobie z nim pokój."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Moment Musical

BRIGHT leaves of golden birch
Wind-blown through pine,
Like wings that seek a perch,
Flutter and shine.

Sweeter than song or words,
This tree of golden birds.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition....4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover.... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

Southeastern Conference Football Race—'Highland Games' Staged in London

Louisiana State Eleven Meets Vanderbilt in Crucial Contest

Southeastern Conference Football Standing

College	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Alabama	2	0	0	79	7	1.000
Louisiana St.	2	0	0	32	0	1.000
Georgia Tech	1	0	0	32	0	1.000
Vanderbilt	1	0	0	12	0	1.000
Auburn	1	1	0	33	7	1.000
Florida	1	0	1	21	19	.500
Tulane	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Mississippi	0	0	1	0	13	.000
Tennessee	0	0	1	7	14	.000
Mississippi St.	0	0	1	7	33	.000
Sewanee	0	0	2	0	86	.000
Kentucky	0	0	2	0	44	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22—The ranks of the untied and undefeated elevens in the Southeastern Conference are bound to be reduced this week end as two of the five elevens which come under that category in that organization will meet. They are Louisiana State University and Vanderbilt with the game being played on the latter's gridiron at Nashville. There is also a possibility of another one of the leaders being put out of that class as Georgia Tech, with a clean slate, is meeting Auburn at Atlanta, which has won and tied a championship game this season. Alabama and Georgia, the other two undefeated and untied elevens should have things easy this week end, Alabama meeting George Washington, a team outside the conference, and Georgia facing Mercer, also outside the conference.

There are two other championship games scheduled for Saturday, but all four of the teams involved have either been defeated or tied. Of these two games the one between Tennessee and Sewanee should be an easy battle and give the Volunteers a chance to break into the winning column after losing to Alabama last Saturday in a hard-fought game 14 to 7. Florida expects to improve its standing with a victory over Mississippi State. None of these teams appears to be likely to finish very high in the standing.

Georgia is today the only team which has not played a championship game, and it will be another week before it does, as this week-end opponent is Mercer. As Georgia Tech has defeated Mercer 28 to 0, Georgia should have little trouble getting back into the winning column, after having lost to Holy Cross last week 7 to 6, when it failed to score the point after. In four games Georgia has run up 93 points to 14 for the opposition. Beginning a week from tomorrow the Bulldogs will face Tennessee, Florida, Tulane, Auburn and Georgia Tech on successive Saturdays. All of these are championship games and they promise to test Georgia to the limit.

Southeastern Conference

Louisiana State		**Vanderbilt**	
19-Florida	0	12-Kentucky	0
9-Texas	0	18-Chicago	0
13-Rice	0	17-Southwestern	6
13-Mississippi	0	6-So. Methodist	0
54	0	53	6
Mississippi		**Kentucky**	
13-Louisiana Tech	0	0-Vandermilt	12
0-Tempie	0	6-Xavier	0
21-St. Louis	0	0-Georgia Tech.	32
0-Louisiana St.	13	41-Wash. & Lee.	6
34	13	47	50
Alabama		**Auburn**	
41-Howard	0	19-Birm.-South'n	0
65-Sewanee	0	0-Tulane	0
20-So. Carolina	0	0-Villanova	0
14-Tennessee	7	33-Miss. State	7
140	7	52	7
Tulane		**Georgia Tech**	
7-Clemson	0	59-Presbyterian	0
0-Auburn	0	28-Mercer	0
84-Miss. Col.	0	32-Kentucky	0
7-Colgate	6	19-Duke	20
98	6	138	20
Georgia		**Tennessee**	
60-Oglethorpe	0	32-Wake Forest	0
13-So. Carolina	7	27-Virginia P. I.	0
14-Clemson	0	0-Duke	0
6-Holy Cross	7	7-Alababa	14
93	14	66	14
Florida		**Miss. State**	
0-Louisiana St.	19	39-Delta Tech.	0
18-Stetson	0	38-Howard	0
6-Temple	7	0-Texas A. & M.	14
21-Sewanee	0	7-Auburn	33
45	26	84	47
Sewanee			
40-Hiwassee	0		
0-Alabama	65		
25-Tenn. Wes.	0		
0-Florida	21		
65	86		

Murdock String Is Close to 600 Games

WINNIPEG, Oct. 22 (AP)—Murray Murdoch, holder of hockey's all-time high endurance record, will be given a chance to run his consecutive game streak to 600 for the New York Rangers after all.

Murdoch announced his voluntary retirement at the end of last season, but since then changed his mind and decided to play some more hockey. National Hockey League rules, however, make it impossible for him to return to big-time ice until two years after a voluntary retirement. As a result, he will have to play with the Rangers' International-American League farm team at Philadelphia during the coming season.

To keep his string intact until after he has played in 600 straight games for the Rangers, Coach Lester Patrick announced yesterday that Murray will be in the New Yorkers' lineup during the six pre-season exhibition games the Rangers are to play with their National League New York rivals, the Americans. Murdoch, member of the original Ranger squad organized in 1926, has never missed a game—league, playoff or exhibition—in the past 11 seasons. His streak now stands at 594 games.

Scholastic Cry Dates To Early Grid Battle

DENVER, Oct. 22 (AP)—Princeton and Rutgers would have played a "rubber" game that season of 1869—Princeton players were all for it—but the faculty put its foot down.

"What do you think they told us?" Homer D. Boughner asked yesterday. "They told us we were taking too much time for football at the expense of our studies."

So the scholastic cry really dates from that very first recorded American intercollegiate football game. But outside of that, says Boughner, you'd hardly recognize the game of yore.

Boughner, a retired business man, began his football career Nov. 6, 1869, as a member of that first Tiger team.

Rutgers won, 6 to 4. Princeton triumphed in a return engagement a few days later, 6 to 0. There was strong agitation for a playoff, but the Princeton faculty stepped in with its history-making decision.

Detroit Tiger Park Will Be Enlarged

DETROIT, Oct. 22 (AP)—Plans for increasing the seating capacity of the Detroit Tigers' baseball park to 60,000 were announced yesterday by Walter O. Briggs, owner of the club. The addition of 22,000 seats and other improvements will cost $700,000, Briggs said. He also disclosed that hereafter the park will be known as Briggs Stadium rather than Navin Field.

Briggs, automotive magnate, who purchased an interest in the Detroit club some years ago, became sole owner of the Tigers in 1935.

The park will be double decked throughout and the seating capacity of 60,000 will make it second in size in major league cities. The Yankee Stadium seats 72,000. The alterations will not change the size of the present playing field, Briggs said. Work will begin within a month.

This will be the second time that the park has been enlarged in two years. When Briggs assumed control of the club he constructed additions which increased the seating capacity from 28,000 to 38,000. During the 1937 season the Tigers led all other major league clubs in home attendance with a total of 1,300,000.

Alekhine Increases Lead

World Chess Championship

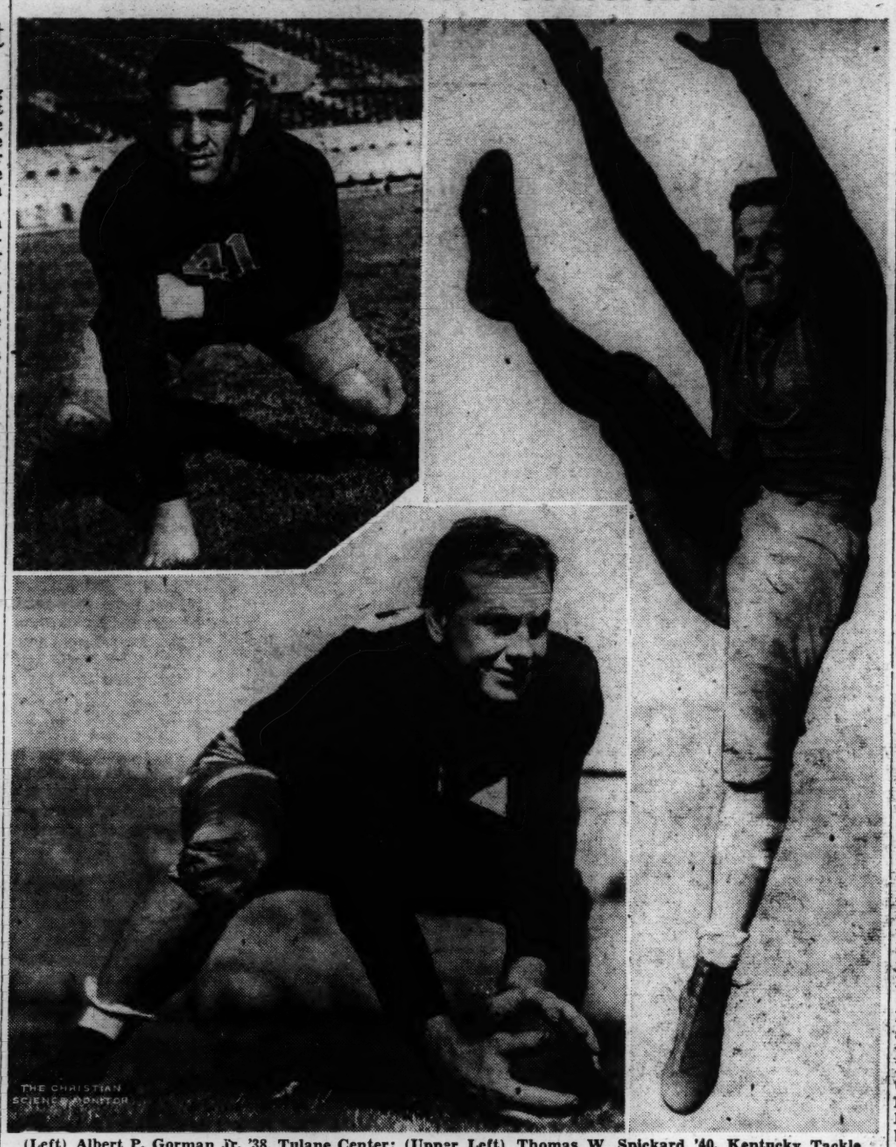
	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points For	Agst
Alekhine	4	2	2	5	3
Euwe	2	2	4	3	5

LEYDEN, The Netherlands, Oct. 22 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, French challenger, defeated Dr. Max Euwe, defending champion, in 26 moves last night in the eighth game of their world's championship chess match. The ninth game will be played Sunday at The Hague. Thirty games are to be played in the match.

College Football Results

Carroll 6, Billings 6.
Clemson 34, South Carolina 6.
David Elkins 7, Salem 6.
St. Edwards 6, Daniel Baker 0.
Sterling 13, Hebron 6.

Active in Southeastern Conference Race



(Left) Albert P. Gorman Jr. '38, Tulane Center; (Upper Left) Thomas W. Spickard '40, Kentucky Tackle, and (Right) Paul H. Brock '38, Florida Back

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—The hockey season is now close upon us, and another fortnight will see it in full swing, with professionals and amateurs alike settling down for the long series of battles which will last well into the spring months.

The highly successful school for coming hockey players which Lester Patrick inaugurated three years ago, is now bearing fruit, and several others have been inaugurated this season, notably by the New York Americans at Calgary. From the latter Mervyn "Red" Dutton, its professor, is already counting on to bolster up the fallen fortunes of his team. Some of its members are already headed for minor positions on the team, and others are furnishing trading material with which he has already obtained several new members of experience.

The most notable recruit for the Americans is Earl Robertson, who will be the new goaltender, replacing Roy Worters, who was forced to retire in midseason last year, thereby crippling the chances of the Americans after a highly successful start. Last year Robertson was with the Detroit Red Wings who fought out the Stanley Cup series with the Rangers.

May Sign Ching Johnson

Another recruit from Detroit is Johnny Gallagher, a defenseman, while Happy Day, from Toronto, and Joe Jerwa, with Dutton himself, will complete the defense quartet, though there is still a possibility that Ivan "Ching" Johnson, now a free agent, may be taken on, as the team has an option on his services.

Another recruit from Toronto is Jack Shill, a wingman, who will help to form the second line of attack, with Nels Stewart and Joe Lamb.

In the first forward line, Dutton will rely on his star trio of David "Sweeney" Schriner, and Lorne Carr at the wings, and Arthur Chapman at center, while his third regular line is still uncertain, though Tommy Anderson and Eddie Wiseman will be utilized at least. From his school, Dutton has made a partial selection of four promising recruits, and will try them out in his forthcoming exhibition tour with the New York Rangers, which gets under way this week end, at Calgary, and will cover about 2000 miles, followed by the start of the regular season at Chicago, Nov. 4.

Meantime, the Rangers also have not been idle, with Davey Kerr back to guard the nets, Ott Heller and Arthur Coulter, as first-defense pair, and Clarence "Babe" Pratt and Joseph Cooper, a graduate of his first school, ready in support. Patrick has promoted the first forward line of the Philadelphia Ramblers—Clinton Smith, Bryan Huxtall and Bobby Kirk—for his third line of attack. The Colvilles, Mac and Neil, and Alexander Shibicky will be the leading trio, supported by Philip Watson, Lynn Patrick, and Cecil Dillon as the second group. Butch Keeling will operate as relief man, while Frank Boucher, as Patrick's assistant, will fill in only occasionally.

Six Games in Tour

The tour will include six encounters, at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Winnipeg, after which the Rangers will tackle the Red Wings at Detroit on Nov. 7. Both teams will start their home play a week later, the Rangers on Nov. 11, and the Americans on Nov. 14.

Meantime, Lake Placid is entertaining the reorganized Montreal Maroons, with King Clancy, from the Toronto Maple Leafs, as coach, a strong group of veterans, including Billy Beveridge holding down the net, as goalkeeper; Stuart Evans and Cy Wentworth, defensemen; Jimmy Ward, Baldy Northcott, Dave Trottier, Russell Blinco, Earl Robinson, Carl Voss, now fully recovered from his last year's absence, several new transfers, including in addition to Clancy, Allen Shields, from Boston, and Tommy Cook from Chicago.

But it is the newcomers who are filling the ranks that Clancy is chiefly concerned with. Desmond Smith, an old Montreal boy, was a member of the Wembley Lion team in England last winter, which won the All-England championship; John Mahaffey, Buddy O'Connor, and Patrick Parras have come up from the Royals; the Quebec Aces, champions of Quebec, have contributed Johnny Wing and Speed Croghan, and the Dominions of Toronto, one of the strongest amateur teams in that home of famous hockey recruits, have sent Douglas Boston and Malcolm Carey.

Ramblers' Ranks Depleted

With their ranks depleted by the promotion of Smith, Huxtall and Kirk, but partially consoled by the addition of Murray Murdoch, Lude Wareing and Kilby MacDonald, the Philadelphia Ramblers, professional farm team of the Patrick three R system, have also been working out at Winnipeg for their International-American season, and Bill Cook, former star of the Rangers, now manager and coach of the Cleveland Barons, in the same league, has brought his team there so as to acquire some of the wisdom of his former chief, and is working with the Ramblers in an exhibition series while the Rangers are staging their tour.

One of the interesting features of the pre-season work at Winnipeg, is the inauguration of a new generation of the famous Boucher family of hockey. Frank Boucher, on his arrival at the camp, brought with him a nephew, also named Frank, son of George Boucher, now in England with a group of Canadian amateurs who will play there this season. The junior took part in the school sessions, but is hardly ready for the Rovers, and his uncle is bringing him on to New York where he will probably be a member of one of the minor-league teams in the metropolitan league this season.

The remarkable success which was achieved by installation of college basketball games in the Madison Square Garden last winter under the direction of Ned Irish, a former newspaper man, who conceived the idea two years ago, and carried it through with ever increasing crowds testifying to their approval of the plan, is reflected by the plans already announced for this season. In addition to the local teams, New York University, Fordham, Manhattan, Long Island University, College of the City of New York, and St. John's of Brooklyn, who took part from the start of the project, last year saw Stanford University, with Angelo Luisetti, and other star teams from the Middle West and South competing. Stanford will again be a visitor this season, with Luisetti still in evidence, and will play twice, during the Christmas holidays, as part of a double-header which will also include the team of the University of Minnesota, co-holder of the Big Ten Conference championship. Stanford will meet City College, with Minnesota opposing Long Island University in the first pair of games on Dec. 27, and two days later, will tackle Long Island, which it defeated last season in a sensational battle, while New York University will be the opponent of Minnesota.

Minnesota in Series

Other prominent out-of-town teams to take part in the series of 12 double-headers, will include Illinois, co-holder with Minnesota of the Western Conference championship; Notre Dame, which lost to those two, but was otherwise invincible in Middle West play; Southern Methodist, winner of the Southwestern crown; Temple, Philadelphia district champion, and Washington and Lee, Southern Conference champion; while others include St. Thomas, of Scranton, Georgetown, De Paul, Duquesne, and St. Joseph's, of Philadelphia.

New York University will have seven games in the series, ending up with the traditional battle with City College, and including Minnesota, Southern Methodist, De Paul, Duquesne, and Washington and Lee, while Manhattan opposes Temple and St. Thomas, Illinois will furnish the feature on the opening night of the season, Dec. 18, opposing St. John's, with City College meeting St. Joseph's in the curtain raiser.

American Golfers Advance

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 22 (AP)—Denny Shute, Byron Nelson and Henry Picard, United States professionals, had little trouble surviving first-round matches yesterday in the pro match play golf tournament arranged in their honor here. Shute, the United States P. G. A. titlist, whipped Tomas Genta 6 and 4. Nelson, pro at Reading, Penna., overwhelmed Eduardo Blast, 7 and 6, and Picard, from Hershey, Penna., downed the veteran Antonio Perez 6 and 4. All the matches were at 36 holes.

Andy Blair Is Dissatisfied

TORONTO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Andy Blair, veteran utility man of the Chicago Blackhawks, said yesterday that he was dissatisfied with the terms offered him by the Chicago club and had made application to be put on the National Hockey League's retired list. Blair was traded last year to the Hawks, who this season will be playing under a new manager, Bill Stewart, by Toronto. He spent nine seasons with the Maple Leafs. Star center for the University of Manitoba, he turned pro in 1927 and is in business here.

And Talking of . . . Scotsmen

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Highland Games of London

LONDON—A Highland gathering without the Highlands leaves something to be desired. In fact, it leaves the Highlands to be desired. And the longer I watched the Highland games put on in the beautiful grounds of the Ranelagh Club here, recently, the more I desired those Highlands. For without them the games lost something of both character and significance and became just an exhibition of unusual athletics, interesting or not according to individual taste in the matter of unusual athletics.

Perhaps because the show was insufficiently advertised in advance and/or perhaps because there is a certain apathy in London toward tossing the caber, slinging the 56-pound weight and other diversions of that rugged Highland character, the attendances at Ranelagh were small. Which is regretted because the purpose of the gathering was to augment the funds of the Scottish Boy Scouts.

Judging by the rows and rows of vacant seats, the enterprise, instead of making a profit for the Scottish Scouts, must have cost somebody something. But the Scots are a tenacious people. And I understand from my friend, J. Armour Milne, who is on the committee and executive staff, that the show is to be put on again next year and—if all goes better—annually after that.

Transplanted

For pageantry, atmosphere excitement and appropriate setting, the games did not even begin to compare with the real thing, the thing that draws thousands of spectators annually to, say, Royal Braemar, Aboyne, Bridge of Allan, Inverary or Cowal. Sports meetings have been held at such places for hundreds of years and the departed centuries have left a legacy of romance.

Of course, the athletes at Ranelagh did substantially what they did a few weeks previously when they were contending in all seriousness at Braemar. They did it, however, on the soft pedal, and the proceedings looked a good deal of the time more like an exhibition than a serious battle for supremacy. A record of points was kept throughout the four days of the meeting—two "houses" a day, in the afternoon and (floodlit) in the evening—and when the whole business was over, J. H. Anderson, of Dundee, totaled 20; A. J. Stuart, of Glenlivet, 17; J. McLellan, Dalmeny, 13; R. Shaw, Ballater, 10; A. Stewart, Oban; J. Scott, Springfield, 8; A. B. Weir, Alexandria, 7; D. Smith, Errol, 4; and C. Balfour, Newburgh, 2.

Now, these men are such very fine athletes that to watch them in action for quite a long period, close up and at leisure, is an exceedingly interesting experience. Primitive athletics are their specialty. When they throw a hammer, it really is a hammer, and when they toss a weight around it really is a weight.

Hammers—and Hammers

Throwing the hammer, as we all know, is an event on the program of the Olympic Games, the apotheosis of up-to-date athletic competition. But you would not care to try to drive a nail into a board with the thing that the Olympic athletes call a hammer. Personally, I shouldn't know how to start, for the contrivance has a brass ball, lead-filled, at one end, a handle shaped like a stirrup at the other, and the two are joined by a slack length of wire. You could drive a nail with the implement the braw Scots use. It still bears resemblance to the old sledge-hammer that used to be borrowed from the village smithy for these competitions. The head has been rounded but the plain whitewood handle remains, standardized to a length of 4ft. 2in.

What would be the procedure for ordinary hammer-throwing, rotating at speed to gain momentum, is forbidden; instead of doing that the thrower stands with his back to the direction in which the weapon is to be hurled, obtains a firm foothold on the turf by digging his toes into it, and swings the hammer around his head at rapidly increasing pace until the psychological moment for its release. Then he steps vigorously backward, right up to the wooden foot-stop or "trig," and lets go the hammer, "following through" with the body and, more often than not, sinking onto one knee to avoid passing beyond the said "trig" and so perpetrating a "foul" throw. By this means the light hammer (16 pounds in weight) is cast somewhere around 120 feet and the heavy one (22 pounds) about 90 or 100.

Just Plain Strength and Skill

Putting the light and heavy stones (16 pounds and 22 pounds) is a matter of propelling granite boulders, with roughly the same technique as shotputters use (though with more stress on strength, I should say, than on speed across the 7-foot ring) and throwing the 56-pound weight for height or for distance is merely a matter of throwing a 56-pound weight for height or for distance. I say "merely" because there is an extraordinary air of nonchalance about the way a Highland Hercules picks up a 56-pound weight and lobs it over a lath fixed like a pole-vault bar, say 13ft. 6in. from the ground. Thrown for distance, such a weight is made to travel 32 feet or more, and a lighter version (28 pounds) will go 70 feet or thereabouts.

The high and long leaps, the pole vault and the hop-step and leap are just what you would expect. Though the results are probably better than you would expect, considering that the jumps and vaults have a turf take-off and no pit to land in and the vaulters' pole is merely a pole with a spike at one end. In these conditions, A. Marshall, of Crieff, cleared 6ft. 1in. in the high leap; 22ft. 2in. in the long leap; and 43ft. 2in. in the hop, step and leap; and Hugh Wood, also of Crieff, vaulted 11ft. 3in.

The rest of a typical Highland program comprises a march past of massed pipes, foot-racing (though there was none at Ranelagh), dancing and bagpipe-playing competitions, wrestling and tossing the caber. The last-named is one of the most weird and wonderful athletic contests ever devised by the wit of man.

Fun With a Fir Tree

A caber is a fir-tree trunk cut down from a Highland forest and left out in the open during winter until it has acquired a high content of Scottish rain and mist. It then weighs about 280 pounds. It is 17½ feet to 20 feet long, tapered at one end and, taken altogether, is about the last thing that anybody would normally try to throw about the place.

The Scots, however, have enormous fun with it, the essence of the competition being to balance this formidable object in one's cupped hands, run forward with it and then, with a stoop, a mighty heave and (if possible) a whoop as well, to cast it onto the end remote from the caster so that it pitches straight over and falls at what is described as "twelve o'clock."

With insufficient strength behind it, the caber falls in the direction of three o'clock or nine o'clock—unless, of course, it topples backward and registers nearly time for supper. One way and another, if not both, it is,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"A searching test of a man's athletic caber-bilities."

Calder Reduces Whistle Blowing

By the Associated Press

Toronto, Oct. 22

Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, told the Circuit's referees yesterday to try to "reduce whistle blowing" during the coming season in order to speed up play.

The referees' rules conference, after hearing Calder's address, centered discussion on changes in the blue-line rule.

One change stipulates that if a player precedes the puck over the line into the attacking area, the play will not be called if the puck is intercepted quickly by the defending team. Another makes it necessary that the puck be carried over the defending blue line into the center zone by the same player, instead of the previous policy by which a player could take a pass in the center zone if he was in defensive zone when the puck was passed.

Hockey Notes

By the Canadian Press

Too bad Lionel Conacher, hockey's "Big Train" had to retire from Montreal Maroons or there might have been three Conachers in the big league at the same time and all playing for different teams. Brother Charlie is with Leafs, while brother-the-youngest Roy is trying out with Boston Bruins at Hershey, Penna. Roy, a Toronto amateur, is after a left wing spot with the N. H. L. team.

Here's a tip: look for a fast start from Toronto Maple Leafs when the season gets underway. Manager Connie Smythe likes his team to leap in front, then there's no making up ground in the March stretch drive. For that reason, the Smythian strategy is to work his players into perfect condition in camp.

A note in high C: Archie McTeer, Calgary referee who gets a chance as an arbiter this year in the N. H. L., will handle the whistle in all six games for the tour by Rangers and Amerks of the prairie provinces. The teams open the tour tomorrow at Calgary.

Coach King Clancy of Montreal Maroons is looking for Maurice Croghan, a young Montreal amateur, to step into the spot vacated by Conacher on the defense. 'Tis said, too, down at Lake Placid, N. Y., where Maroons are training, that the King is high on Centerman Buddy O'Connor, another youthful Montrealer.

There's hardly been a peep from the camp at Montreal Canadiens yet, but there's a reason. Canadiens still are hard at work on conditioning. Cecil Hart, who guides them, will have them out on Montreal Forum ice today for the first time.

That united holdout front of Maroons' "green line" has simmered to a one-man stand. Gus Marker and Herbie Cain have agreed to sign up, but Maroons still have to catch Bob Gracie, fleet centerman and high scorer of the ace line.

Its Captain Art Chapman for another year for the man who goes to make up one-third of Amerks high-scoring line of Champman-Sweeney Schriner-Lorne Carr, Red Dutton, leader of the New York team, said last night Chapman had been reappointed team captain.

Donie Bush Declines Boston Bees' Offer

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22 (AP)—Donie Bush, manager of the Minneapolis American Association baseball team, announced today he had declined an offer to manage the Boston Bees in the National League.

Bush said he would remain as manager of the Minneapolis team, which he has guided to three pennants in five years.

In announcing rejection of the Boston offer, Bush said his principal reasons were that he liked Minneapolis and his pleasant associations with Mike Kelley, president of the Millers.

Shore Signs Contract

HERSHEY, Penna., Oct. 22 (AP)—Eddie Shore, the Boston Bruins super-star defenseman, reported to General Manager Art Ross yesterday and signed his 1937-38 contract. Shore, out of the game most of last season, appeared in prime shape. Ross intends to use him Saturday night in the exhibition game with the Hershey Bars. The defenseman was four days late reporting but he told Ross he had been skating for several weeks in the new rink erected near his home in Edmonton, Alberta. Every member of the Bruins club is now in camp except Hooley Smith, the only holdout.

Amusements

BOSTON

Shubert—Tonight 8:20 MAT. TOM'W
SAM H. HARRIS presents
STAGE DOOR
N. Y. MUSIC BOX COMEDY HIT BY GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER
WITH
JOAN BENNETT
HOLLYWOOD'S LOVELIEST STAR
IN PERSON
Evs. 55c to $2.75; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.65 tax incl.

COLONIAL LAST WEEK TONIGHT at 8:30
SAM H. HARRIS PRESENTS
GEORGE M. COHAN
IN A NEW MUSICAL SHOW
"I'd Rather Be Right"
By GEO S KAUFMAN and MOSS HART
MUSIC and LYRICS by RICHARD RODGERS and LORENZ HART

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
2—M-G-M Hits—2
JOAN CRAWFORD
in "The Bride Wore Red"
Also: "My Dear Miss Aldrich"

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
Jordan Hall—Tomorow Aft. at 3
ETHEL BAE
Bartlett AND Robertson
Recital of Music for Two Pianos (Steinways)

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Week of Oct. 18, Royal Alexander Theatre, Toronto, Ontario. Oct. 25, London, Ontario; Oct. 26, 27, Hamilton, Ontario; Oct. 28, 29, 30, Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-9156
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway, 40 St.
Evs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

ADAM HATS
$2.95
NONE HIGHER
BOSTON, NEW YORK, AND STORES IN OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Good Food by Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes, and varied, interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
163 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BOSTON
299 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Special Halloween Party
being arranged
For Reservations phone CIRcle 8017

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY STREET
Air and sound conditioned
Quiet, Cheerful Atmosphere
Delicious Food—Inviting Service
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner or Supper

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

THE WHITE GULL
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A La Carte Service
67 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.
Tel. 1148-M

HINGHAM, MASS.

The Black Horse
Luncheon Routes
Tea 3A and
Dinner 128
HING. 1161
Colonial New England at Its Best
Guest Rooms

NEWTON CENTER

PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. Cen. New. 2139
Open Sundays

NO. LEOMINSTER, MASS.

Clover Hills Farms, Inc.
KINGS CORNER, ROUTE 13
Chicken Dinners, also a la carte
We make our own Ice Cream. It is delicious.

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Seiler's RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends

SALEM, MASS.

THE ROSEWAY
Delectable Home Cooking
Special Sunday Dinner 80c and $1
Daily Special Dinners 50c
16 Summer Street (near the Witch House)
Call Salem 1447

Business and Industry

Vinson Foreshadows Changes in Undistributed Profits Tax

Commerce and Finance

Expansion of U.S. Capital Urgently Needed, Says Gay

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, declares that the nation "is in more desperate need of having its avenues for capital expansion opened up than at any time since the war."

Addressing the fiftieth anniversary banquet of the American Institute of Accountants, Mr. Gay said that the recovery from the depression "requires us to replace plant equipment worn out in famine years, and to build up new productive capacity to provide for new demands."

"These processes of expansion and the movement of private capital into productive investment," he said, "are inadequate in terms of our current needs. Can there be any doubt that the time has come to encourage and foster business development and the individual initiative without which that development cannot take place? It is my conviction that only through this means can the full and necessary measure of recovery be realized.

Pleads for Co-operation

"To this all-important objective I suggest that government, finance and industry in a spirit of genuine understanding and co-operation, direct their most earnest efforts to the successful pursuit of a common program."

For nearly eight years, Mr. Gay continued, "production has been below normal and the creating of new wealth has been grievously curtailed. New capital obtained by industry through capital flotations last year, for example, amounted to $1,250,000,000. In 1933, it amounted to only $161,000,000. These figures compared with annual totals just before the depression ranging from $4,500,000,000 to nearly $9,000,000,000.

"That important shortages of productive wealth now exist is generally conceded, and indeed, during the past year, the practical current capacity of this nation to produce goods has been substantially employed.

"Such recovery from the depression as has thus far been experienced has been, in large measure, due not so much to the expanding pay rolls that attend new construction as to the stimulation of consumers' buying by the disbursement of federal funds."

Against this background, Mr. Gay said, it is "difficult to draw any conclusion other than that Government spending of deficit-created funds must be replaced by private investment in productive wealth."

"Enterprise should be encouraged," he said, "and private investment—the willingness of owners of surplus funds to assume the risks of legitimate business enterprise—should, in such circumstances, be encouraged. Increased employment and continuing advances in living standards require conditions that will induce the renewed flow of private capital into productive investment."

Discussing the relationship between capital investment and securities exchanges, Mr. Gay, who has been a frequent critic of so-called new deal regulatory and taxing measures, and who has charged that these measures have contributed to a stock market which has been "thin" and not widely supported, declared:

"It is a commonplace of any underwriter's office that it is almost impossible to distribute new issues when security prices are uncertain or are declining, or when markets are thin and inadequate."

Tax "Incongruities"

The "important conclusion," he said, is that "the type of security market which best serves the investors' interest is also the one which best serves the public welfare in the sense of promoting the flow of capital into new productive enterprises."

New Deal tax legislation was attacked at earlier sessions of the convention as full of "glaring incongruities" and as one of the "ugliest patches in the crazy quilt of governmental regulation," with many of its features fit only for a pattern of State socialism.

The institute singled out for special condemnation the capital-gains tax and the tax on undistributed profits. The most vigorous attack was made by Norman L. McLaren, a partner in McLaren, Goode & Co. of San Francisco. Andrew Stewart, a partner in Haskins & Sells, called for continuous efforts for amendments to eliminate the incongruities.

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE

ADVERTISING MAN, 13 years' experience with two large agencies, open for new connection as copy and contact executive or advertising manager. Has never knowingly approved, presented, or written exaggerated claims; on contrary has proved conclusively the effectiveness of factual, informative advertising. Experienced on all types of accounts but has specialized on work with industry leaders in radio and automobiles. Box S-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

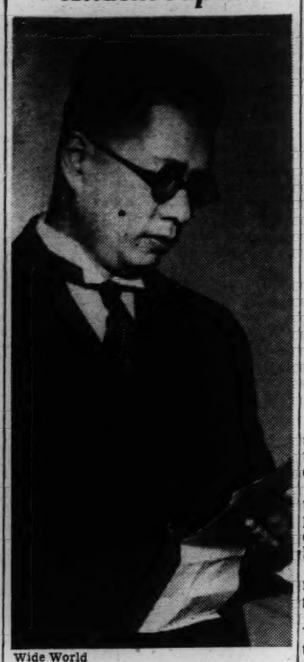
Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4341
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Attacks Japan



Wide World

T. V. Soong
Chairman of the Board of the Bank of China

China Says Japan Is the Real Culprit In Stock Collapse

NEW YORK (AP)—T. V. Soong, chairman of the board of the Bank of China, in an overseas broadcast from Shanghai termed Japan an international "bully" threatening American economic recovery.

In his speech—as transcribed in New York—Mr. Soong said the Far Eastern war already had established that the "so-called isolation" of the United States could not keep it from being hurt.

"You have made a substantial progress," he said. "Your success is in sight when along comes the bully—Japan—and by raising the specter of world war threatens to tumble your house of recovery into disorder.

"Your stock market has declined. You are in danger of falling back into the depression by the fear of another world war.

"We have no right," he went on, "and we do not ask you to go to war to stop the Japanese menace. But her forces of pacifism are forever immeasurably greater than these of the forces of violence, if you only realize it.

"Japan, like all bullies, is a bluffer. Weak China has already pricked Japan's balloon of invincibility. Japan does not dare, she cannot, make war against a combination of peace-loving nations.

"My friends, by sincere co-operation with the nations that actively desire peace and by the determination to employ economic boycott against the aggressor nation you could dictate peace."

Bulk of Railroads Repay RCC Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The railroad credit corporation reports that 33 of 53 railroads to which it had extended $73,691,368 in loans since 1931, have retired their obligations.

Those paid a total of $52,542,029, leaving an outstanding remainder of $21,149,339, the corporation said.

Of 20 roads still obligated, it said 17 are now in the hands of courts.

Commenting on the laater loans, E. G. Buckland, president of the corporation, told stockholders at a meeting that reorganization plans had been prepared by the several carriers involved.

"Your corporation is taking an active part in all these proceedings looking to the protection of its position and it is confidently hoped that such participation will reduce to a minimum the losses which may result in the final settlement of such accounts," Mr. Buckland added.

The corporation was formed in 1931 by 432 railroads to administer the marshalling and distributing plan under which the proceeds of an emergency increase in freight rates were pooled and used solely for the purpose of making loans to carriers needing help to meet fixed charges.

Brokers' Loans Off $39,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $929,000,000. The week ended Oct. 20, and the total represented a decrease of $39,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,001,000,000.

Sugar Consumed in Europe Up 5.1 Per Cent in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the 14 principal European countries amounted to 8,123,556 long tons, raw sugar value, during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1937, as compared with 7,731,832 tons consumed last year, according to Lamborn & Co. This is an increase of 391,724 tons, or approximately 5.1 per cent.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Sept. 1, 1937, totaled 1,531,000 tons as against 1,833,000 tons on Sept. 1, 1936, a decrease of 302,000 tons, or about 16.5 per cent.

The estimated beet sugar crop for the coming 1937-38 campaign for the same countries, according to F. O. Licht, the European sugar authority, is placed at 6,341,000 tons, as compared with 5,974,000 tons last season, an increase of 367,000 tons, or 6.1 per cent.

Capital Gains And Profit Taxes Face General Revision

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional tax experts say they are considering revising the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, targets of complaints from business men and persons concerned about the recent stock market slump.

Critics of the levies have contended they are undermining the confidence of business men and impeding economic improvement and stability.

Chairman Vinson (D), Kentucky, of a House ways and means tax subcommittee told reporters:

Careful Consideration

"We are going to give the fullest and most careful consideration to the question of retaining, repealing or revising the capital gains tax."

He has favored making repairs on the tax on undistributed corporation profits, chiefly to soften its impact on weak corporations—such as those handicapped by deficits or debts.

Although the subcommittee will not meet until Nov. 4 to consider general revision of the tax system, Representative Crowther (R), New York, a member, already has returned primarily to determine what might be done about the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes.

Some of the complaints against the latter are that it imposes too heavy a burden on corporations required to retain earnings to pay off debts and on those desiring to make plant improvements or expansions.

While preferring not to commit himself to any one method of procedure before the subcommittee assembles, Representative Vinson intimated it might be found advisable to put "cushions" in the undistributed earnings tax similar to those inserted by the House last year. The Senate took them out.

"Cushions" Lower

These "cushions" were a lower, flat tax on all undistributed earnings of corporations with deficits or under contract not to pay dividends, and a similar levy on the portion of corporate income retained to pay off obligations.

Since the 1936 tax law retained a normal corporation tax, Representative Vinson said, it might be possible in some instances to exempt weak corporations from the surtaxes on undistributed income, or to apply a very low rate to them.

Treasury officials said earlier they might recommend adjustments in the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes as a means of brushing away some of the concern over the stock market.

Note: Hitherto one obstacle in gaining the President's support of this tax revision has been Representative Vinson. Representative Vinson is in charge of the House Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee intrusted with tax revision.

Johns-Manville Earns $4.94 a Share In 9 Months Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns-Manville Corp. and subsidiary companies report for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profits of $4,592,191 after charges, depreciation and income tax accrual, but before provision for surtax on undistributed net income. This is equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $4.94 a share on 850,000 shares of common stock, compared with $3,093,561 or $3.16 a share, on the basis of present capitalization, in the first nine months of 1936.

Sales during the first nine months of 1937 aggregated $46,188,636, against $34,733,034 in the comparable 1936 period, an increase of 33 per cent.

Company is one of the largest manufacturers of building materials in the country, with nationwide manufacturing and sales facilities.

Youngstown Tube Earns $2.02 a Share

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. earned $3,586,494 in the third quarter of 1937, after all charges except federal undivided profits taxes, H. G. Dalton, chairman of the board, told shareholders at a special meeting.

Stockholders approved an increase in the authorized common shares from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 and waived pre-emptive rights to not to exceed 400,000 shares of common stock, to permit necessary financing. Mr. Dalton said that "in view of prevailing market conditions," no financing will be undertaken at present.

Third quarter earnings amount to $2.02 a share on the 1,675,008 shares of common stock outstanding Oct. 1. Earnings compared with $2,359,998 in the corresponding quarter of 1936 and $2,002,112, the second quarter this year.

Earnings for the nine months of this year totaled $10,494,626, compared with $6,845,386 for the same period in 1936, and $10,564,510 for the entire last year after all charges, including federal undivided profits taxes.

Nine months earnings after the deduction of preferred dividends paid amount to about $5.90 a share.

Bliss & Laughlin Earns Substantial Gain in Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Bliss & Laughlin, steel products manufacturers with plants near Chicago and at Buffalo, N. Y., for the nine months ended September 30, reported net profit of $643,203 before the federal undistributed profits surtax, equal after dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred stock to $3.60 a common share.

This compares with adjusted net profit of $449,817, equal after divident requirements on the 5 per cent preferred "from date of issuance May 22, 1936, to September 30," to $2.81 a common share in the like period 1936 period.

Business Prospects Viewed In Light of Market Action

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—No satisfactory formula seems to have been developed for explanation of the inter-relation in the last three months between business prospects and stock market action. Just as in the fall of 1929 subsequent examination showed a deterioration in business prior to the decline, so it has been now, and the considerations which produced the early selling in August and around Labor Day were to a much larger extent inspired by business prospects than the press reports at the time indicated for they largely tied the decline to foreign news. But each successive stock market break aggravated the business slow-down which it anticipated.

There have been times, as in 1923, 1924, 1926, 1927, the earlier part of 1930, and other briefer periods since, when the stock market and business activity have been moving in opposite directions; but the charts now indicate that the recent declines have been almost simultaneous and almost equally sharp in both business and share prices. The New York Times index of steel operations, for example, shows a drop fully as steep this fall as in the fall of 1929.

The relation of the budget, dramatically injected into the news at the very moment of the market crash, to the whole decline, has a number of curious paradoxes. Bankers have been asserting for years that business confidence cannot be restored until the budget is balanced.

This theory was stated vigorously at the recent convention of the American Banker's Association at Boston. Yet it runs directly contrary to the pump-priming philosophy, and it has been fairly obvious for a long time that prosperity was heavily dependent on government deficits.

Bankers' Plea

The plea of the bankers was, in essence, a plea for an end to "artificial" prosperity, but it either implied the assumption that "real" prosperity would automatically take its place or else it implied that the present prosperity is not worth the price being paid.

As evidence of the relation between budget deficits and prosperity, the first intimation received by this correspondent of an impending stock market break consisted of a phone call on Friday, August 13 from a professional investor and trader, who burned the wires with a vigorous argument to the effect that after four years of government deficits the Treasury was now taking in as much as it put out and therefore we were in a different era. The investor friend announced his intention, chiefly on the basis of this reasoning of selling out everything. He merely phoned to see if he could touch off a sound argument against his reasoning.

The present pressure being exerted on the Administration to balance the budget, is, it is felt here, belated. It reflects curiously on the recent popular faith that by a "compensated economy" the government would run deficits in hard times and surpluses in good times. It begins to look as though the same efforts to balance the budget will be made in the current business decline as were made by Mr. Hoover in the last one, the theory of a compensated economy to the contrary not withstanding.

Doubts Expressed

Doubts are already being expressed here, however, that this can be achieved, despite the Administration's efforts. It will be ironic if the Administration is trying to balance the budget while Congress resumes, in aggravated form, its deficit-creating activities. Over and above the now fixed belief that the final budget results are always certain to be worse than Mr. Roosevelt expects, even with the best of supporting economic conditions, there is a growing conviction that declining business will seriously throw out present calculations.

The latest official estimate is a deficit of roughly $700,000,000—which is equivalent to $1,000,000,000 if statutory debt retirement is added according to the old school of budget reckoning. But income taxes are estimated at roughly 33 per cent better than in 1936-1937, though 1937 incomes on which taxes will be paid next March and June, now appear likely to be substantially smaller than 1936 incomes, particularly of corporations.

Moreover business activity is already back to the levels of the latter half of 1936, and so unemployment must certainly be back at the same levels. At that time the Recovery and Relief expenditures were running 50 per cent above current levels. The farm picture provides a similarly unfavorable picture.

Handling of Cotton

In the last fiscal year the Government pushed out about 2,000,000 bales of cotton and was able to blanket the proceeds into the budget; this year, however, with cotton down to 1933 levels and a farm relief bill slated among the first to come up, the trend will be in the opposite direction. Total last year's Recovery and Relief outlays were approximately $3,000,000,000, while the total slated for this year is only about $1,876,000,000. Return of last year's conditions, however, might bring return of last year's R. & R. outlays.

All in all, business decline from here might easily lift the final deficit figure from the President's $695,000,000 guess up to $1,695,000,000. Incidentally, the deficit up to Oct. 15 (3½ months) is already $411,000,000, leaving only about $575,000,000 elbow-room for the remaining 8½ months, according to official calculation. News reports from the capital indicate that Washington is stubbornly gambling on the theory that this is only a minor business reaction in a long-term uptrend, and it may be right.

On the other hand, the Journal of Commerce here said editorially yesterday, "There are several reasons for expecting a decline in government revenues . . . current recession . . . smaller corporate and individual incomes . . . fall in commodity prices will cut corporate taxable incomes. The stock exchange panic works havoc with expected taxable capital gains. . . . By the same token, an increase in governmental expenditure looms. A substantial rise in unemployment now appears inevitable. . . ."

Carloadings Off 0.6 P. C. During Week Ended Oct 16

WASHINGTON (AP)—The association of American Railroads reports 809,944 cars of revenue freight loaded during the week ended Oct. 16.

This was a decrease of 5178 cars, or 0.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 16,581, or 2.0 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 121,161, or 13 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Dec. Last Week	Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	326,350	*29	16,628
Less-than-carlot merchandise	169,791	3,863	*474
Coal	159,136	*2,188	*1,992
Grain and grain products	35,923	*100	*3,344
Western districts	23,330	944	*1,989
Livestock	21,840	*1,268	771
Western districts	17,908	*281	620
Forest products	37,221	*3,226	*1,194
Ore	50,103	8,374	5,178
Coke	9,574	*248	1,008

*Increase.

Retail Advertising 4.6 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The volume of retail display advertising for this year through Oct. 9 increased 4.6 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936, according to a report by Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper.

For all newspapers in the 80 leading cities covered by the report, a total of 804,664,818 lines was shown for the period, as against 769,613,433 lines for the like period of last year, representing a gain of 35,051,385 lines.

For the week ended Oct. 9, the report shows a total of 24,581,357 lines for the measured cities, against 24,345,255 lines for the corresponding week of 1936, a gain of 246,102 lines or 0.9 per cent.

The volume for this year is 10.5 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of 1935, the publication stated.

November Corporate Maturities to Be Less

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate bond maturities during November will total $32,649,000, Standard Statistics Co. announces. Seventy-one bonds and notes make up this total, of which six amount to $1,000,000 or more.

October maturities amounted to $49,210,000 and the 72 issues and portions of issues falling due in December total $25,305,000.

Lendable Funds Supply for Week Rises $30,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The supply of lendable bank funds increased $30,000,000 during the week ended October 20 to $1,020,000,000, the federal reserve board says.

The rise in these funds, or "excess reserves," followed a $100,000,000 decline in the previous week. The Administration recently launched a credit-easing program designed to keep excess reserves at a high level, thus making lendable money abundant and tending to keep interest rates low.

The program included a plan for the federal reserve board to purchase government securities on the open market. The board's holdings of government issues, however, remained unchanged during the week ended October 20 at $2,526,000,000.

It was assumed no purchases would be made until excess reserves begin to dwindle under the increasing demands for credit and currency in November and December.

The board's condition statement for federal reserve banks showed that money in circulation declined $39,000,000 during the week ended October 20 to $6,546,000,000. The total, however, was $235,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

Gold stocks climbed $9,000,000 during the week to a new record high of $12,793,000,000. This was $1,785,000,000 over the same week last year.

All-Glass Train to Advertise The Industry Throughout England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A firm of Lancashire glass makers has purchased two ordinary railway coaches and after stripping the interiors, equipped the coaches with practically every product of the glass making industry in order to advertise its products, according to a report by the office of the American Consulate, London, made public by the Department of Commerce.

This train which with the exception of the roof will be of glass and will contain more than 120,000 pieces of a special type of blue glass will leave Liverpool in November for a tour of the important towns of England, Scotland and Wales, the report stated.

The interior of the train will contain glass doors and walls, a glass bathroom, and pictures of glass. New glass bricks and armor plated glass to prevent the spectators from smashing the glass and removing the exhibits will be included in the train, according to the report.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines Profits Below Year Ago

TORONTO (CP)—Net income of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., in the first six months of the fiscal year, ended Sept. 30, was reported at $1,757,121, compared with $1,789,420 in the corresponding period a year ago. Per share earnings in the period were $2.20, down 4 cents. The decline was attributed to higher costs.

Gross production of $4,266,115 was up $5691 from the similar period of 1936.

Engineering Awards Above '36

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards for the week ended Sept. 19 amounted to $43,946,000 an increase of 2 per cent over the corresponding week last year, the Engineering News-Record reported.

City Community's 50-Yr. Endurance Span Shortening

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The endurance of an average city neighborhood is less than 50 years and growing shorter, Robert H. Armstrong of New York, told the National Association of Real Estate Boards here.

In an address prepared for the brokers division, the president of the association's New York chapter warned that urban real estate values would tumble unless better buildings are built to save the neighborhoods.

Attributing the change to improved transportation and the "transitory character of the average urbanite's contacts," he said:

"Rather than a general increase in values, this nation will see value shift in the future—that is from one neighborhood to another. We shall have to pay more attention to our neighborhoods and the buildings in them if we want decent sections in which to live and work."

Joseph W. Catherine of Brooklyn, N. Y., was assured of election to the presidency of the association. He was the only nominee to succeed Paul E. Stark of Madison, Wis. Mark Levy of Chicago was the nominating committee's choice for treasurer.

Wallace W. True, of New York City, assistant chief appraiser of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, took some of the mystery out of those shifts which business districts in every community make from time to time.

"Changes in the type and rate of land utilization come slowly and can usually be foreseen and gauged with a considerable degree of accuracy," he told realtors at the convention.

"The typical American city," he concluded, "has but one central business district.

"While in general there is an increasing demand in any growing community for real estate facilities of all kinds, this demand is, at best, evidenced in only certain limited areas. Failure to determine accurately and analyze the demand at a location leads to unfortunate results and substantial losses."

English Economist Says Stock List's Reaction Overdone

D. Graham Hutton, assistant editor of the London Economist, visiting the United States to study stock market controls as exercised here, regards the decline in American shares as "decidedly overdone," and quite "unjustified by business prospects." With his inquiry still in the early stages, he is disinclined to believe the SEC alone could be responsible for a crash of such magnitude.

Mr. Hutton intimates belief that all eyes will be focused on Norman H. Davis, United States delegate to the nine-power treaty conference at Brussels, to see what proposition this country has to make. He thinks the situation in Europe is "more serious" than that in the Orient, and believes Britain would be cold to exerting armed pressure in the Far East. Regarding plans for a mighty American merchant marine, he states England hopes "cut-throat competition" and another "war of subsidies" will be avoided.

Interviewed at the Harvard Club in Boston by a Boston News Bureau representative, Mr. Hutton declared: "Your stock market decline was decidedly overdone. There was nothing in the business situation to justify it. For business the long-run indications remain good, and decidedly there is nothing wrong with prospects. Why, during the break some issues were so cheaply priced that, if you had broken up and sold the companies' assets, you'd have received more than the stocks were valued at!

"I'm not satisfied that the SEC regulations could be to blame for all the drop—it strikes me it may be a hopeless case to determine the parentage of this 'bad child.' It does seem to me that too many Americans always see things as either absolutely black or absolutely white. The English investor puts his money into an issue, looking ahead three years or more. But over here many don't look ahead as much as three months—and still fewer for as much as a year. These drastic breaks cause a falling off in business. For one thing, people refrain from borrowing for expansion at such times.

"Your recovery here has not progressed as far as ours in England. But England had, to begin with, no such banking crash as that with which the United States had to contend at the outset. I saw comparisons in the press to the break of 1929, but certainly the new drop could not parallel that, because the crash didn't start from 1929 levels."

Commercial Airlines Make New Record

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The nation's commercial airlines flew 47,150,616 revenue passenger miles during September, setting an all-time record over any previous month, the Air Transport Association of America reports.

The association said the September figure was 21.1 per cent greater than that of September, 1936, and 5.7 per cent better than August of this year, the former record month.

The association reported the country's airlines have flown 310,660,454 revenue passenger miles in the first nine months this year, a figure 12.9 per cent better than the comparable period of 1936.

Fourth Quarter Industrial Output Is Seen Below '36

"The business outlook for the next few months," says Standard Statistics, "at least, is not reassuring. Industrial production in most lines during the current quarter will be below that for the corresponding 1936 period, and unfavorable comparisons are likely to be witnessed through the first quarter of 1938 at least.

"Whether the security market decline foreshadows a major depression is a question which cannot be answered at this time, because it is impossible to determine as yet whether a vicious spiral which cannot be checked, has been set in motion.

"The continuing favorable level of retail trade is an encouraging development as it suggests that, if extended, it will be translated into renewed manufacturing activity later on. The quick response of many lines in curtailing production in order to prevent the heavy accumulation of supplies also has favorable implications.

"However, if a circle is set in motion where receding trade is followed by increasing unemployment, a protracted period of decreasing business activity is possible. Only time will tell, therefore, whether we are merely passing through an intermediate correction in business, to be followed by a renewed upturn, say, in the second half of next year, or whether basic forces are so unstable that a long term recession is under way.

"It appears unlikely, however, that the Administration will fail to recognize the seriousness of the present situation. Just what moves can or will be taken to limit the business recession is a moot question, but any move designed to clarify present uncertainties, many of which are political, would go a long way in helping to revive sentiment."

Belgium Imports Of Copal Double The Total of 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANTWERP, Belgium—World consumption of copal, the resin of which Belgium holds a world monopoly, has more than doubled in recent years.

The imports of copal from the Belgian Congo to Antwerp have been:

	Tons
1932	10,552
1933	11,252
1934	16,579
1935	15,695
1936	22,440

Recent researches carried out as to the uses to which Congo copal may be put have resulted in increased consumption of this resin. It is also revealed that even in England, the United States and in Germany, where synthetic resins are manufactured on a large scale, the consumption of copal has considerably increased.

Southern Railway RFC Commitment

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—A commitment, obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to enable the Southern Railway Company to meet its maturities of 1938 and 1939, was announced at the forty-fourth annual meeting of the stockholders.

Fairfax Harrison, president of the company, said the commitment had been obtained upon the condition that the company was not able to obtain satisfactory terms through private banking channels.

Mr. Harrison said during the eight months period ending Aug. 31, 1937, the Southern had an operating income of $11,501,338, an increase of $80,498 over the operating income for the similar period in 1936.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-44, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; spacious summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN Stepping Stones. North Scituate, Mass. Tel Scituate 917

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery, 7 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave. Dept. 413 New York.

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York.

Buying for Cash Figures Largely In Stock Dealings

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street analysts saw in banking figures indications that stock market traders since 1935 had been buying pretty much on a "cash and carry" basis, despite the reported heavy sell-out Tuesday of under-margined accounts left out on a limb of borrowed money by a $25,000,000,000 fall in prices.

A drop of $39,000,000 in brokers' borrowings in the week ended Oct. 20, as reported by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, contrasted with tremendous shrinkage in speculative loans during the 1929 collapse. In one week alone, at the height of the 1929 rout of margin traders, brokers' loans dropped more than $1,000,000,000.

Far Below 1929 Figures

The reserve board put outstanding loans to brokers and dealers against securities by reporting New York City banks—embracing the bulk of speculative borrowings in the stock market—at $929,000,000. This was $72,000,000 under the comparable 1936 figure and contrasted with about $6,800,000,000 recorded by the reserve board before the 1929 break carried an army of small margin traders into a market whirlpool because they could not put up more cash or were frightened into selling.

On the slide from mid-August, terminating in the heaviest liquidation in more than four years Tuesday, brokers' loans of reporting New York banks fell only about $240,000,000.

From Oct. 3 to Nov. 21, 1929, brokers loans compiled by the reserve authorities dropped more than $3,000,000,000.

While analysts could only conjecture what was happening behind the figures, many agreed they supported previous evidence of curtailment of speculation on borrowed money under high margin requirements set by the reserve board and other federal restrictions on speculative activities.

Looks Like Cash Affair

The reserve board jacked up margins, finally demanding purchasers put up 55 cents cash out of every dollar of the buying price of a stock, as the market moved forward on a sustained two-year advance, culminating last March. Brokers borrowings increased only moderately compared with the advance.

Consequently, many concluded the buying was largely for cash.

Other factors mentioned as tending to hold down borrowings was use of commission house capital to finance a considerable part of margin trading, a suspected shift of some trading abroad to escape high margins here and huge buying of American securities by foreigners.

These factors, it was said, may have obscured in the banking figures the actual amount of margin selling which took place Monday and Tuesday. By all reports from brokerage circles, it was the heaviest since the July, 1933, market break.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Knowles Court
27 COMMONWEALTH AVE., NEWTON

Only new modern apartment house in Newton, but a few steps from Boston Elevated car line, overlooks the upper Chestnut Hill Reservoir and beautiful single home section of Newton. Each apartment has large living room, bedroom, large dinette all electric kitchen, reception hall, tiled bath with shower, air-conditioned, individual thermostat heat control, sound-proof walls and heated garage with direct entrance from apartments; restricted tenancy. Open for inspection daily. ASPinwall 6526.

MODERN APARTMENTS

60 Fenway One 3-room, kitchenette and bath, screened in porch, fireplace, newly renovated, corner location. One 4-room, kitchenette and bath, renovated throughout. Above apartments overlook Fenway. Location and class of tenants excellent.

362 Commonwealth Ave. One 7-room apartment, front suite, large well-ventilated rooms.

17 Garrison St. One 2-room, Pullman kitchen and bath, light well-ventilated apartment. Convenient intown location. Very moderate rent.

L. D. PAINE
107 Mass. Ave., Boston Kenmore 1421

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for immediate occupancy. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6562.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes. Electrolux: near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883

COAL, COKE

Do You Want the Best? Discover . . .
COK-OLGA
at $10.45 ton delivered
Quick heat, low ash, lasting endurance.
Coke Dist. Ltd., 114 State St., Boston
CAP 8020

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO 5-6600. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BLACK silk plush coat, swagger or belted, size 14, $15. Write Box R-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

GENEALOGY

MRS ARTHUR H. ALGER—Lineage traced, charts prepared, member N. E. Genealogical Society. 6 Brown Terrace, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin L. I. N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090.

Sunny Hours
A Home Meeting the Individual Need
Established 1929—ALBERTA C. FIELDER
Tel. Verona 8-5547 VERONA, N. J.

SEE PAGE 18

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,100,000
Previous day 3,636,051
1937 vol. to date 339,918,309
1936 vol. to date 387,827,360

Stock Market Is Generally Lower In Today's Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—A rally in rails was generally ignored by other stock market leaders today and prices in most groups tilted backward.

Steels fell at the start in fast dealings that put the ticker tape 2 minutes in arrears. Losses of 1 to 3 points were halved, however, when the transportation division started to puff upgrade. Volume dwindled after noon.

The forward move was brief and even the railroads slipped from their best levels as buying support waned. Near the final hour declines were well in the majority. Transfers were at the rate of about 2,100,000 shares.

Freight Decision

Buoying the carriers was a renewal of reports the Interstate Commerce Commission was about to come through with a favorable freight rate decision. Rumors of this sort served to revive the wavering market yesterday. This time the talk was more insistent that the long-awaited decree would be forthcoming after the close today.

Favored for a time—some skidded into the minus column in the afternoon—were Louisville & Nashville, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Union Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna, Illinois Central, Norfolk & Western, New Haven, Lehigh, Nickel Plate, Colorado & Southern and Erie.

Inclined to give ground the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Republic, Inland Steel, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Deere, American Smelting, Briggs Mfg., Loew's, Union Carbide, Radio Corp. and Zenith Radio.

Bond Market Active

Carrier liens failed to take on the buoyancy of rail share prices in an uneven bond market today. With reports that the Interstate Commerce Commission would announce a decision on the railroad freight increase this afternoon rail obligations slumped fractions to around 2 points in contrast to wide gains in rail shares.

Turnover was moderately active near the noon hour with heaviest dealings in the carriers. Federal loans tended to soften a little on quiet trading while foreign dollar issues tended fractionally higher. In the corporate section utilities were in good demand and selected industrial obligations recorded fractional gains.

Failing to carry over yesterday's wide gains, both higher and lower priced rail liens faltered. Great Northern 4s dropped about 2 points and "Soo Line" 5½s were off as much as 6 points at one time on a few trades. Alleghany 5s of 1950 slid more than 2 points and St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s dropped fractions.

Scattered rail obligations managed to push a little higher. Illinois Central 4½s gained around a point and Erie 5s, Santa Fe 4s and Southern Railway 4s were fractionally improved.

Other corporate gainers included North American 5s, Pacific Gas 3⅜s, American Telephone 3½s, Anaconda 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, Goodyear 5s and Western Union 5s. Both Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and 3¾s were off minor fractions.

In the foreign division most South American issues were improved. Japanese loans were up a little and some German obligations improved slightly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—As trading neared the final hour today many curb stocks, earlier depressed, came back for modest gains or to around previous closing levels.

A few losses of a point or so spotted the list, but for the most part prices were about even to a little higher. Gulf Oil was off around 2 points and McWilliams Dredging slumped a little over a point. American Cyanamid "B," Montgomery Ward "A" and Sherwin Williams also were lower.

Climbing fractions were American Superpower, Cord Corp., Creole Petroleum, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., International Petroleum, Lake Shore Mines, Wright Hargreaves and North European Oil. Newmont Mining pushed forward about 2 points.

Holding about level were Aluminum Co., United Wall Paper, Cities Service, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Standard Power & Light and Pantepec Oil.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.95⅛	$4.95⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.95⅛	4.95⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0338	.0339	§
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1688	.1685
Switz'l'd—franc	.2303	.2305	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4017	.4017	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5529	§
Sweden—krona	.2553	.2555	.4537
Norway—krone	.2488	.2490	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2211	.2213	.4537
Spain—peseta	‡	‡	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350	§
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977	.1977	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1894	.1894	.1899
Port'gal—escuda	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2985	.2980	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0570	.0570	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2575	.2575	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900†	.5900†	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2887	.2888	.8440
India—rupee	.3740	.3742	.6180
Java—florin	.5549	.5549	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3110	.3110	*
Shanghai—dol	.2956**	.2956**	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812	.5812	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0003	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. **Nominal.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	10	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	14	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
28⅜	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	*9	22	22	22	Oct 21
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	12	22¾	22⅛	22¾	+ ¾
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1¾	1⅜	1¾	—
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	14	61⅞	60¼	61	— ⅝
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	20	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	12	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	1	Alleghany	90	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
58½	10	Allegany pf xw	5	14	14	14	
59¾	11	Allegany pf $30 ww	26	16½	14¼	15½	+1
59	11	Allegany pf $40 ww	3	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ½
52¼	10½	Allegany pr pf	9	17¾	15¼	16½	+1½
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	19	21	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	8	11½	10½	10½	— ⅝
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	30	168	163	163	—5
17½	11⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	12	12	12	12	Oct 21
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	14	16	15½	15½	— ¼
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	119	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	— ½
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	5	59	58	58	
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	57	45	43	43⅝	— ⅞
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	16	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	15	24½	23½	23½	— ½
114⅞	62¼	Amerada (2)	2	63	62	62	—1
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	62	62	62	
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	12	15⅞	15	15⅛	— ⅜
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	4	43	42½	43	
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	*25	89¾	86	86	—4
174	125½	Am Can pf (7)	2	152	151⅞	152	—2
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	21	26⅜	23¼	23¼	—1½
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	12	48	46	46	+1
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	36	18¾	17	17⅞	— ⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Oct 20
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	4	95	94	94	—1
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	7	9	8½	8½	+ ⅜
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	9	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¾g)	14	17¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	16	4⅞	4¼	4½	
17	5	Am European	2	5	5	5	Oct 19
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	48	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	3	23	23	23	+1¾
68⅜	19	Am & For P $7 pf	20	27	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	14	10⅞	10	10	— ⅞
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	12¼	12	12¼	+1
11¾	2½	Am Hide & Leather	19	4¼	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	5	25½	25½	25½	— ½
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	36½	35	36½	+1¾
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	5	2	1¾	2	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	5	17	16½	17	+2
17¾	6⅜	Am International	20	8¼	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	50	23¾	21	21	—1
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	1	65	64	64	+3
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (1)	9	14¼	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	21	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
68¾	29	Am Metal (¾g)	14	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ¾
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	—2
16½	3	Am Power & Light	73	6⅛	5⅞	5¾	— ⅛
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	10	46	44	44	—1¾
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	14	37	35½	35½	—1½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	126	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¾
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	84	24½	23¼	23⅞	—1⅛
101⅜	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	10	79½	78¾	78¾	— ⅜
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	11	24½	23¼	24½	+1½
29	7½	Am Seating (½g)	9	14	13¼	13¼	— ¼
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	66	58	55	55	—3
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	135	135	135	Oct 21
67⅛	46	Am Snuff (3a)	5	51	51	51	+ ½
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	42	29¾	28¼	29⅛	— ⅛
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	7	13	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅜
56⅝	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	11	32¾	31	32¾	+2⅜
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	Oct 18
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	5	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	34	155¼	153½	153½	—2
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	7	71¾	71	71¾	+ ¼
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	24	74½	72¼	73	—1
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	7	138½	136½	138½	
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	32	7⅜	7	7	— ½
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	50	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	—1
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	3	84	84	84	Oct 21
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	14	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	4	40¾	37	37	—3½
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	86	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	35	32½	35	+3
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	202	31¾	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅝
97	39	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	43	43	43	+1
24¾	10	Anchon Cap (.45g)	8	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
37½	7	Andes Copper	4	15½	14⅞	15	+ 1¼
10¼	2⅜	A P W Paper	3	*4	4	4	—1
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¾
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	10	96	95	96	Oct 21
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.55g)	112	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	4	70½	70	70½	— ½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97	97	97	—5
70½	30	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	27	39	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅝
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	9	9	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	34	9½	8¾	9½	+ ½
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 21
94⅜	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	115	47½	42¼	44	—1⅜
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	1	84	84	84	+1
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	59	30½	26	27½	+ 1⅛
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	10	7¼	7	7	
37	8	Atl Gulf & W In pf	5	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	18	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	103½	103	103	Oct 21
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80) *	36	10½	9¾	9⅞	— ⅝
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	41	40	40	—1¼
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	10	55	52	55	Oct 21
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	4	7⅜	7	7	
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	9	11	10½	10½	+ ½
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	29	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
B							
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	197	9½	8⅜	9	+ ⅜
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	254	15⅞	13	14⅜	+ ¾
47⅜	10	Balt & Ohio pf	25	19¼	17	17¾	+ ¼
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (¾g)	27	15¾	14⅞	15	— ½
32	9	Barker Bros	4	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅜
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	89	15	13¾	13⅞	—1⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼a)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Oct 20
114¾	60¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	93	92	93	Oct 21
15⅞	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	6	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
88⅛	14	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	49	13½	12⅝	13¼	— ⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	6	19¼	19	19	
62¾	42½	Best & Co (2½g)	*4	40	40	40	—1⅞
105½	41	Beth Steel (2½g)	143	50	47⅛	47¼	—3¼
41¼	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16⅜	16	16	Oct 21
129½	88	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	98	98	98	+3
69¾	30	Bigelow-San (3g)	4	34	33½	33⅝	—1¼
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	9	18¼	18	18	— ¼
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	17	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	58	21¾	20⅝	21	— ⅝
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	30	29¼	29¼	— ¼
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅝
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	21	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ¾
50⅝	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	33	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅜
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	5	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	36	10½	9⅝	10¼	— ⅜
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	35	28½	26½	27	—2
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	37	37	37	+1¼
47	29	Bristol-Myers 2 40	1	33	33	33	+2
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	9	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅛	⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	9	8¾	9	+ ⅞
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	17	11½	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
52¾	19¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	4	25	25	25	—1
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	37	37	37	Oct 21
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	3	10¾	10½	10¾	— ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	31	9¾	9½	9¾	— ¼
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	104	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	17	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	16	17½	16½	16½	—1½
65¼	26	Buiova Watch (4a)	12	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅞
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	12	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	30	21⅜	20	21	+ ½
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	8	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	12	10½	9⅞	10½	
18½	5⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	24	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
36¼	19¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	24	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
33¾	6	Byers Co	27	11⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ¾
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (1g)	10	19¾	19	19	
C							
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	27	27	27	
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Oct 19
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	29	2½	2¼	2⅜	
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	56	9	8½	8¾	— ½
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	12	18¾	18	18	— ¾
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	26	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅞
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	42	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
61½	33¾	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
18½	7¼	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	—1½
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	4	21¾	21	21¾	+ ¼
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
191¾	89	Case (JI) (6g)	11	107	101	103	—6½
100	53½	Caterpil Trac(2¼g)	11	65	62	62	— ½
105½	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	104¾	104¾	Oct 19
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	27	24½	22¼	22⅞	—1⅛
115	103½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Oct 19
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	4	26½	23½	23½	—1½
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	72	4	3⅜	3⅜	
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	2	13	13	13	
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	6	7	6¼	6¼	— ¼
14½	3½	Century Rib M (.40g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¾
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	7	47⅜	45¾	45¾	—2¾
23½	3½	Certain-teed	23	7⅞	6⅞	7	
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	35	35	35	
48	5	Checker Cab	12	13	12	13	+2
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	74	41¾	39½	39½	—1¾
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	9	50	47¼	48	
4⅝	¾	Chi & E Ill	4	2½	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	19	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	1*	Chi & N W	24	2½	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	18	7¾	6	7	+ ¾
4	1	Chi Gt West	13	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	28	7¼	6	6¼	— ¼
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	6	15	14	15	+ ½
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	32	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	43	2¾	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	14	13¼	12½	12¼	— ⅞
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	6	31	31	31	+1
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	15	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	8	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
10⅛	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	19	3¾	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅜
27¹	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	6	11½	10	11½	Oct 21
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	8	13½	13½	13½	
15⅞	3	Childs Co	25	5⅜	5⅜	5½	— ½
135½	52½	Chrysler (7g)	345	67⅞	65¼	65⅝	—1¾
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	13	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	2	City Stores	14	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ⅛
48	24½	Clark Equip (4.30g)	2	32	30½	32	+1½
48½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	6	29¾	29	29	—1½
36¾	28½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	6	34	34	34	+ ⅛
39½	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	12	16	15¾	16	
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	13	111	109¾	109¾	—1¾
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	21	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
104½	98¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Oct 20
62¾	20¾	Coll & Alk (4g)	13	31¾	29½	30½	— ⅛
51⅞	11¾	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	8	17¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
32	18	Colum Br A (1.05g)	5	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
20⅞	4⅜	Colum G&El (.45g)	135	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	— ½
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	78	78	78	
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	9	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅞
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31¼	31	31	+2
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	8	84	83	83	—1
69¼	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	17	45⅞	45½	45⅝	— ⅜
114	90	Comi Credit pf (4¾)	2	91	90⅜	90⅜	Oct 11
80¼	39½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	20	50⅞	49	49	—1
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¾)	1	98	96	96	
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	65	8½	9	9¼	— ⅜
107	2	Comwlth & Sou	107	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
75⅝	34	Comwth & So pf (3)	10	40	38	39	+1
19¼	4½	Conde Nast	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	11	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅞
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	10½	10	10½	Oct 20
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	10	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	4¾	Consol Cigar	13	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (1½g)	99	29⅜	28	28⅜	—1
108	94	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	96¼	95½	96	— ¾
5⅝	1	Consol Film	6	2¼	2	2½	+ ⅛
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	7	7½	7	7½	
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	98	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	109	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
105⅞	102	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	103	102	102	Oct 19
10⅝	2⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	6	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Consol Textile	8	½	½	½	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	14	5½	5	5¼	
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	82½	82½	82½	Oct 20
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	43	17½	16⅞	17¼	— ¼
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	21	13¼	12	12⅜	— ⅜
4

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m. Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 3¾s '43-40 June	105.17	105.16	105.16
1 3¾s '43-41 Mch	106.7	106.7	106.7
11 3¼s '41	106.11	106.7	106.11
1 3¼s '47-43	106.27	106.27	106.27
28 3¼s '45-43	106.13	106.9	106.10
1 3¼s '45-43 reg	106.9	106.9	106.9
10 3¼s '46-44	106.8	106.6	106.6
13 4s '54-44	111.7	111.4	111.7
13 2¾s '47-45	102.20	102.13	102.13
3 3¾s '56-46	109.21	109.21	109.21
59 3s '48-46	104.7	104.4	104.4
2 3¼s '49-46	104.21	104.21	104.21
27 2¾s '51-48	100.19	100.13	100.13
2 3¼s '52-46	104.12	104.12	104.12
29 2¾s '53-49	97.25	97.22	97.22
12 2¾s '54-51	99.22	99.18	99.21
17 3s '55-51	102.16	102.14	102.14
57 2½s '60-55	100.10	100.8	100.9
33 2¾s '59-56	99.13	99.9	99.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-42	102.22	102.22	102.22
8 3s '49-44	102.5	102.5	102.5

Home Owners' Loan

16 2¾s '49-39	100.19	100.16	100.17
22 2¼s '44-42	100.12	100.10	100.11
2 3s '52-44	102.2	102.2	102.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	97	97	97
1 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	113	113	113
13 Alleghany 5s '44	78½	78	78
70 Alleghany 5s '49	70	68	70
9 Alleghany 5s '50	42	41½	41½
31 Alleghany 5s '50 st	33	30	31¼
4 Allied Strs 4½s '50	94	93¾	94
22 Allied Strs 4½s '51	91	90	90¾
55 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	103½	102½	103
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	63½	63½	63½
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103¾
7 Am Int 5½s '49	95	95	95
9 Am T & T 5½s '43	112¾	112½	112¾
48 Am T&T 3¾s '66	99¼	99	99¼
15 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104	103¾	103¾
19 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99⅞	99½	99⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	100	100	100
20 Anaconda Copp4½s'50	103¾	103¼	103¼
7 Arm Del 4s '57	93¾	93¼	93¾
15 Arm Del 4s '55	95¾	93⅜	95¾
37 AT&SF 4s '95	110	109½	110
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	102½	102½	102½
24 AT&SF aj 4½s '95 st	103½	103	103½
20 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106½	106⅜	106⅜
13 A C Line 1st 4s '52	97	95½	97
13 ACL cit 4s '52	83½	83	83
9 A C Line 4½s 64	84¼	82	84¼
21 A C Line 5s 65	98½	98¾	98½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32	32	32
2 Bald Looo 5s 40	102½	102½	102½
30 B&O rfg 6s 95	67⅜	65½	67
4 B&O 1st 5s 48	98⅜	96½	97½
45 B&O rfg 5s 95	58⅞	56¾	56¾
41 B&O 5s 96 F	56	52¾	56
62 B&O 5s 2000 D	56	52½	56
239 B&O cv 4½s 60	49½	48	49¼
4 B&O 4s 48	91¼	89¾	91¼
30 B&OSPLE&WV 41	89½	89¼	89¼
21 B&O 5s S W 50	80	79⅞	79⅞
3 BellTPa 5s 48 B	117⅝	117½	117½
6 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	125½	125½	125½
44 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	102½	102¼	102¼
41 Beth Stl 3¾s 65	93	92¾	93
43 Boston&Me 5s 67	58	55	57
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	52	52	52
5 BotConM 6½s 34ct	11	10⅝	11
14 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	100⅞	100½	100⅞
7 Bkly Man 6½s '43	63¾	63¼	63¼
19 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	84½	82⅞	84½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	113¾	113⅝	113¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	88	88	88
6 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	105	105	105
6 Buf R&P 4½s 60	80½	80	80½
9 Can Nat 4s 69 Jly	115	115	115
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	117	117	117
5 CanNat Ry 4½s 51	112¾	112¾	112¾
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112⅝	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	121¾	121¾	121¾
1 Can Pac 5s 44	111¼	111¼	111¼
7 Can Pac 5s 54	101¼	100¼	101⅝
5 Can Pac 4½s 46 1 01		101	101
11 Can Pac 4½s 60	96	95	96
18 Can Pac 4s perp	86	85⅝	86
1 Caro C&O 5s 38	102	102	102
2 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	78	78	78
1 Cen Foundry 6s'41	105	105	105
2 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	9¾	9	9¾
2 Cen of Ga 5s'59	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	14½	14¾	14¾
12 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	95¼	94⅛	95¼
8 Cen Pac 5s'60	79	78¼	78¼
36 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	104⅞	104	104⅜
3 Cen R R N J 5s'87	38½	38	38
3 Cen Un 4s 1st '48	67	62	62
4 C & Ohio cn 5s'39	106½	106	106½
4 C&O 4½s'92	117	117	117
16 C & O 2½s'96 D	95⅞	95	95⅞
24 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	95¾	95	95¾
2 Chi & Alton 3s'49	33½	27⅝	33½
13 CB&Q 4½s'77 T	106½	105⅞	106½
31 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	17	15½	16½
8 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	14¼	14	14¼
19 Chic Gt West 4s'59	23	22½	22½
5 Chi I & L 6s'47	17¾	17	17½
9 Chi I & L 5s'66	7¾	7	7
211 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	13¼	11¾	13

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
243 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅛	4⅛	4¾
11 CM&SP gen 4s'89	33	33	33
10 Chi&NW 6½s'36	27	27	27
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13½	13½	13½
99 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	9⅛	7⅝	9⅛
17 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12¾	12¼	12¾
15 Chi&NW 4½s' 2037 C	12½	12	12½
60 CRI & P 4½s'52A	12	10	12
2 CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	6¾	5⅝	6¾
31 C R I & P 4s '88	21	19⅞	20⅝
8 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	20	20	20
61 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	13	10	11⅝
29 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	9½	8¾	9¼
5 CT Tte & Ry rfg5s'60	78½	78	78½
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110	110	110
13 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107	106¼	106¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	96	95½	96
14 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	99⅛	99	99⅛
6 Childs Co 5s '43	67½	66¼	66¼
4 Cinn Gas & El 3½s '66	101	101	101
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	79	77	79
5 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	105½	105½	105½
4 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	103	103	103
5 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	100	98⅛	98¼
52 Col & So 4½s '80	52	51	52
2 Colombia G 5s '52 Ap	93	93	93
22 Colombia G 5s '52 May	94½	94	94½
16 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94	93¾	93¾
11 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	96⅜	96¼	96¼
7 Com Cred 2¾s '42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105	105	105
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104¼	104½
11 Con Edis 3½s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Con Gas N Y 4½s '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
54 Con Gas 5½s '57	97⅞	97½	97⅞
5 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	107	107	107
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Consum Pow 3¼ '66	99	98½	99
11 Container Cor 5s '46	102	101½	102
5 Container 5s '43	92	92	92
20 Crane Co 3½s '51	99½	99½	99½
8 Crown Cork 4s '50	104¼	104	104
1 Crown Will 6s '51	101½	101½	101½
9 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
10 Cuba R R 5s '52	43	43	43
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104½	104½	104½
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	75	74	75
2 Del P & L 4½s '71	106½	106½	106½
3 D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
2 D & R G 4½s'36	16½	16½	16½
11 D & R G 4s 36	15	15¾	16
3 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	7	6¾	7
48 D & R G West 5s '78	13½	12½	12¾
4 Det Ed 4½s '52	108	108	108
12 Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
18 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109¼	109¼
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105⅝	105½	105⅝
15 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102½	102	102¼
110 Erie rfg 5s '67	55¾	53¾	54¾
70 Erie rfg 5s '75	55½	54	55
13 Erie gen lien 4s '96	65	64½	65
11 Erie cv 4s '53 A	60½	60½	60½
10 Erie cv 4s '53 B	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	100	99¾	99¾
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
17 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9	8¼	8¾
3 Fla E Cst 5½s '74	53¾	52¾	52¾
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100	100	100
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104	104	104
30 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103	-02¾	102¾
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜
59 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	55	55	55
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97½	97½	97½
3 Goodrich 4½s '57	99½	98¾	98¾
20 Goodyr T& R 5s '57	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛
3 Gt Nor Ry 6½s '52	107½	107	107
15 Gt Nor 5s '73	102	99¾	102
8 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	96	94¾	96
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
128 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	110	108	110
75 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	101	99	100½
21 Gt Nor 3¾s '47 E	88½	88¾	88½
2 G Bay & Web deb 8	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Gulf M & N 5s '50	89	88	88
10 Gulf St Util 4s '66	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
14 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103¼	103	103¼
1 Hocky V 4½s '59	115¼	115¼	115¼
11 Hous OilTex 5½s'50	99½	99	99
13 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	36	35	35
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	53¼	53	53
12 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18⅞	17¾	18¼
13 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106	105¾	105¾
7 Ill Cen 4s '53	57	55	57
16 Ill Cen 4s '55	61	58⅞	61
36 Ill Cen 4½s '66	56	49	50
50 IC&CStLaKCSo 5s '63A	59½	58	57
1 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	55	55	55
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¾	107⅝	107⅞
14 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103⅜	103½	103½
15 Interb R Tr 6s '32	16½	16½	16½
11 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	54½	54	54
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	54	54	54
10 InterHarbor 5s '47	78½	78¼	78⅜
18 Int Cit Nor 6s '52	8½	8	8½
30 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '62	23¾	23	23¾
2 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	21	21	21
38 Int Hydro El 6s '44	64½	63½	64
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57	56½	56⅞
17 Int Paper 6s '55	82½	80½	82½
4 Int Paper 5s '47	95	93½	95
22 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	81¼	80¼	81
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	54¾	53	54¾
49 Int T&T 5s '55	58	56¼	58
15 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
9 Jones&LaghSt4¼s '61	100¼	100	100¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 K C South 5s '50	66½	63½	66½
23 K C South 3s '50	75	74½	75
10 K C Term 4s '60	104½	104½	104½
5 Kans G&E 4½s '80	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Keppers Co 4s '51	102	101	102
42 Kresge Found 4s '45	101	100½	100¾
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	49½	49½	49½
19 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61	60¾	60¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	92¾	92¼	92¾
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	106½	100½	100½
15 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	45½	44	44½
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003	40¼	38½	39
63 Leh Val 4s 2003	38	36¾	37½
6 Liggett & M 7s '44	122	122	122
5 Loews 3½s '46	98½	98½	98½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95	94	94½
31 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	76½	72⅝	76½
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Lou&Jeff 4½s 2003	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Lou Gas El 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
16 Manat Sug 7½s'42ct	33½	31½	33½
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	29¼	29	29
4 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	28	27¼	28
9 McKee&Rob 5½s'50	102⅜	102	102¼
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	104½	104	104
7 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	100	99½	100
8 M&StL 4s '49	3	3	3
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	12½	12½	12½
6 MSP&SSMar 5½s'75	68	67½	68
6 Readg 4½s '97 A	101¼	100⅝	101
28 Rem Rand 4½s '56	99½	99	99
15 Repub Steel 5½s '54	108	107½	108
20 Repub Steel 4½s'61	88	87½	87⅞
4 Repub Stl 4½s '56	88¾	88½	88½
1 Revere 1st 4¼s '56	102	102	102
27 Richfield Oil 4s '52	91½	91	91½
5 Rio Gr W 1st 4s '39	51	50⅞	51
35 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	22	21½	21½
5 RI Ark & L 4½s'54	10½	10¼	10½
5 Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	99¼	99¼	99½
1 StLIM&SMtn&SE'33	65½	65½	65½
1 StLSF 5s '50 ct	13	13	13
55 St L S F 4½s'78	14	13½	14
26 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	11¾	11	11¾
16 St L S 4s '50 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 St L S F 4½s'50A ct	11	11	11
1 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	11	10¼	11
32 SA&A Pass 4s '43	92⅝	92	92½
2 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	21	21	21
150 Seab A L en 6s '45	11	9¾	10½
18 Sea R L 6s '45 ct	10½	9¾	10
5 Sea A L rfg 4s '50	18½	18¼	18
7 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	8¼	7½	8
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '50ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
47 Sea-AllFls 6s '35A ct	6¼	5½	5½
10 Shell Un 3½s '51	98½	98¼	98½
4 Skelly Oil 4s '51	97¾	97⅜	97¾
12 Socony VacOil3½s'50	105¼	105	105
7 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	100⅝	99½	100¼
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	103½	100½	100½
6 SeaAllFla 6s '35Bct	6	5½	5½
3 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	95¾	95¼	95¼
53 Sou Pac 4½s '68	70	67½	70
101 Sou Pac 4½s '81	70	67	69½
63 So Pac 4½s '69	70	67	69½
25 So Pac rfg 4s '55	90½	88¾	89½
58 So Pac 3¾s'46	95	93¾	94¼
24 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	82	80	82
2 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	75	75	75
17 South Ry 6½s '56	80	76	77
48 South Ry M Tl 4s '94	93	91	93
70 South Ry gen 4s'56	58¼	56	57½
18 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	107	107	107
11 S W Gas & El 4s'60	99½	99½	99½
9 Staley Mfg 4s'46	103	103	103
41 Stand Oil N J 4s'51	98¼	98	98¼
19 Studebaker 6s cv '45	82	80½	82
22 Swift & Co 3¾s'50	106	106	106
3 Ten Cop&Ch 6s'44	98	96	99
12 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	85½	85	85
7 T RR A St L 5s'44	116¾	116½	116½
2 Texarkana 4½s'55	94	94	94
27 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103½	103	103½
9 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	117¾	115¾	117
60 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	92¾	91½	92¾
18 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	92¾	91⅞	92¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	92	92	92
8 TexP-MPac 5½s'64	108½	106⅜	108½
16 Third Ave aj 5s'60	8	7¾	7¾
9 Third Ave 4s'60	34	34	34
11 TideWatAssoO 3½s'52	100	99⅝	100
19 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	104½	104¾	104¾
2 Union Oil Cal 5s'42	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
3 Union Oil Cal 2½'52 N	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112⅞	112⅜	112⅜
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¼	105	105¼
21 Un Pac 3½s'71	92¾	92¾	92¾
10 Unit Bis Am 5s'50	106	106	106
11 Unit Drug 5s'53	84½	84	86½
3 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'46	101	101	101
3 U S Rub 5s'47	104⅞	104¾	104¾
32 Utah P & L 5s'44	93	92½	93
4 Utah Pr & Lt 5s'44	93	92½	93
27 Richfield Oil 4s '52	91½	91	91½
5 Rio Gr W 1st 4s '39	51	50⅞	51
35 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	22	21½	21½
5 RI Ark & L 4½s'54	10½	10¼	10½
5 Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	99¼	99¼	99½
1 StLIM&SMtn&SE'33	65½	65½	65½
1 StLSF 5s '50 ct	13	13	13
55 St L S F 4½s'78	14	13½	14
26 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	11¾	11	11¾
16 St L S 4s '50 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 St L S F 4½s'50A ct	11	11	11
1 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	11	10¼	11
32 SA&A Pass 4s '43	92⅝	92	92½
2 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	21	21	21
150 Seab A L en 6s '45	11	9¾	10½
18 Sea R L 6s '45 ct	10½	9¾	10
5 Sea A L rfg 4s '50	18½	18¼	18
7 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	8¼	7½	8
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '50ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
47 Sea-AllFls 6s '35A ct	6¼	5½	5½
10 Shell Un 3½s '51	98½	98¼	98½
4 Skelly Oil 4s '51	97¾	97⅜	97¾
12 Socony VacOil3½s'50	105¼	105	105
7 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	100⅝	99½	100¼
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	103½	100½	100½
6 SeaAllFla 6s '35Bct	6	5½	5½
3 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	95¾	95¼	95¼
53 Sou Pac 4½s '68	70	67½	70
101 Sou Pac 4½s '81	70	67	69½
63 So Pac 4½s '69	70	67	69½
25 So Pac rfg 4s '55	90½	88¾	89½
58 So Pac 3¾s'46	95	93¾	94¼
24 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	82	80	82
2 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	75	75	75
17 South Ry 6½s '56	80	76	77
48 South Ry M Tl 4s '94	93	91	93
70 South Ry gen 4s'56	58¼	56	57½
18 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	107	107	107
11 S W Gas & El 4s'60	99½	99½	99½
9 Staley Mfg 4s'46	103	103	103
41 Stand Oil N J 4s'51	98¼	98	98¼
19 Studebaker 6s cv '45	82	80½	82
22 Swift & Co 3¾s'50	106	106	106
3 Ten Cop&Ch 6s'44	98	96	99
12 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	85½	85	85
7 T RR A St L 5s'44	116¾	116½	116½
2 Texarkana 4½s'55	94	94	94
27 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103½	103	103½
9 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	117¾	115¾	117
60 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	92¾	91½	92¾
18 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	92¾	91⅞	92¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	92	92	92
8 TexP-MPac 5½s'64	108½	106⅜	108½
16 Third Ave aj 5s'60	8	7¾	7¾
9 Third Ave 4s'60	34	34	34
11 TideWatAssoO 3½s'52	100	99⅝	100
19 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	104½	104¾	104¾
2 Union Oil Cal 5s'42	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
3 Union Oil Cal 2½'52 N	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112⅞	112⅜	112⅜
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¼	105	105¼
21 Un Pac 3½s'71	92¾	92¾	92¾
10 Unit Bis Am 5s'50	106	106	106
11 Unit Drug 5s'53	84½	84	86½
3 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'46	101	101	101
3 U S Rub 5s'47	104⅞	104¾	104¾
32 Utah P & L 5s'44	93	92½	93
4 Utah Pr & Lt 5s'44	93	92½	93

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	6¾	Conn Ry & L pf	190	8	7	8	Oct 20
87	65	Consol Cigar pf (7r	10	65	65	65	Oct 18
95	63	Cons Cigpf ww (6½)	10	63	63	63	Oct 21
94	71¾	Cons Cig pf xw (6½)	50	78¾	78¾	78¾	Oct 8
77	48	Corn Exchange (3)	50	52	50½	50½	—1
17⅜	3	Cuba RR pf	90	6¾	6	6	+ ¾
127	78	Cuban-Am S pf (18k)	3	81	80½	80½	— ½
62	30	Cushman 8 pf	20	32½	32½	32½	Oct 21
109	96½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	1	98	98	98	+1½
22	.5	Detroit & Mackinac	10	5	5	5	Oct 20
30	12½	Detroit & Mac pf	10	13	13	13	+ ¼
41¾	27	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	20	31¼	31¼	31¼	Oct 21
122	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	113	113	113	Oct 21
115½	110	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¾
163	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	10	162	162	162	Oct 14
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	106½	106½	106½	Oct 16
80	75¾	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
5⅜	1	Fairbanks Co	160	2⅛	2¼	2½	+ ¼
38	7½	Fairbanks pf	20	9¾	9¾	9¼	— ¼
103	77	Fed L & Trac pf (6)	20	77½	77½	77½	Oct 21
39¾	25½	Filenes Sons (1.70g)	10	26	26	26	Oct 5
98	80	Food Mach pf (4½)	120	85	84½	85	+ ½
135	85	Foster Wheeler pf	10	85	85	85	Oct 18
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	10	66¼	66¾	66¾	Sep 28
117	102	Freeport Sul pf (6)	140	103¼	103	103	Oct 21
73	20½	Fuller pr pf	250	22⅝	20½	22⅝	Oct 19
48½	6½	Fuller 2 pf	40	12¾	12½	12½	+1⅜
33	10⅛	Gamewell	160	15	14½	14½	
106¼	90	Gannett pf (6)	130	92	90	90	Oct 21
153	117	Gen Baking pf (8)	40	118	118	118	
119	80	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	110	110	110	Oct 19
64½	46	Gen G & El cv pf	10	38	38	38	—6
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PLEASANT home of comfort offered to woman of refinement to assist with housework; small wage; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. L. COVELL, 216 North Ave., East, Cranford, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR convalescent home; beautiful place, 15 rooms, 3 baths and lavatory; steam heat; high elevation; very quiet; fine view; $11,000; information on premises, 280 Fairmount Avenue, Hyde Park Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

BEAUTIFUL brick colonial; may be had furn. or unfurn.; 8 rooms, maid's quarters, 3 baths, 2-car garage, JAM. 3574, or write 131 Dunster Rd., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

To the Board of Street Commissioners:

Boston, Oct. 15, 1937.

APPLICATION

For the lawful use of the herein described building, application is hereby made for a permit to erect a private garage and also for a license to use the land on which such building is to be situated for the KEEPING-STORAGE of: (Kind and quantity of article) Gasoline in tank of one (1) tractor; Location of land, 107 Falmouth St., Ward 4; Nearest cross street, St. Paul St.; Owner of land, The First Church of Christ, Scientist; Address, 107 Falmouth St., City; Dimensions of land: Fr. front 100, Ft. deep 300, Area sq. ft. 31,748; Number of buildings or structures on land, the use of which requires land to be licensed, one; Manner of keeping, in tank of one (1) tractor.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist

(Signature of applicant)

by Frank C. Fullerton

City of Boston.

In Board of Street Commissioners,

Oct. 15, 1937.

In the foregoing petition, it is hereby ORDERED that notice be given by the petitioner to all persons interested that this Board will on Monday, the 25th day of October, at 10:30 a. m. consider the expediency of granting the prayer of said petition when any person objecting thereto may appear and be heard; said notice to be given by the publication of a copy of said petition with this order of notice thereon in the The Christian Science Monitor and by mailing by prepaid registered mail a copy to every owner of record of each parcel of land abutting on the parcel of land on which the building proposed to be erected for, or maintained as a garage is to be or is situated.

FARIS S. MALOUF, Chairman.
THOMAS A. FITZGERALD.
WILLIAM C. S. HEALEY.
Street Commissioners.

A true copy. Attest:
CORNELIUS A. REARDON, Secretary.

CITY OF BOSTON

CITY ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, October 22, 1937.

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of the City of Boston, qualified to vote for city officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Second Day of November, 1937

and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for **Mayor**, for **two members** of the **School Committee** for a term of four years, and **one member** of the **School Committee** for a term of two years, and for **one member** of the **City Council** in each ward.

The polls at said meetings will be opened at eight o'clock A. M., and closed at eight o'clock P. M.

Attest:

W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th. N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, cor. Boylston and Hemenway Sts., 3 minutes' walk from The Mother Church; splendid office facilities at attractive prices for practitioners.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West Street, Boston

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED, pianos, Steinway or Mason-Hamlin grands; any location; give length and number. ERNEST DAVIS 325 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

GREENWICH, CONN.—Invest now in a permanent home; charming new colonial, offered 1936 price; near Sound and clubs; restricted community; particulars furnished. MOLLY STARK, Realtor.

FOR RENT or for sale, Dedham, six-room single house, heated garage, near schools, transportation and stores; restricted residential section. See agent, Francis Marsh 2nd, 35 Marsh St., Dedham, Mass. Tel. 0170.

KENMORE REALTY CO., 778 Beacon St., Boston — Rentals, Sales, Management. KEN. 0590. We also sell coal.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractive, sunny rooms, some with private bath; best of home cooking. Long. 9054.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Business girl will rent room or share apartment near Harvard Ave. Phone STA. 5301. Call evenings.

BOSTON, 120 Hemenway Street, Suite 1—Nicely furnished, light rooms available now. COM. 9335.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 6, Grenoble. Near The Mother Church, Fenway—Rooms, pleasant, quiet; transients, permanents. Manton, COM. 9273.

BOSTON, 6 Symphony Road—Large newly furnished rooms with private bath. COM. 8485.

BROOKLINE, Mass., near Longwood Towers—Large, sunny, double room, in comfortable home. Asp 8083.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th). Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 98th St.—Medium size, light, clean, airy; near church; 2 baths. DE WOLFE.

N. Y. C., 49 Claremont Ave. (Columbia)—Clean, light rooms; $5.00-$8.00; home privileges. Call evenings or Sat., Sun., MOnument 2-8619. FOSTER.

N. Y. C.—Large, furnished, double, back parlor, with private bath, newly decorated, kitchenette; good transportation. 127 W. 78th St.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive — Unfurnished, large, adjoining bath, privacy, transportation; references. Edgecombe 4-7636, after five or week-end.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. — Comfortable rooms in real home; near good restaurant; easy commuting Boston. MRS. R. B. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

ONE OF OUR AGENTS MADE $76 in One Week

Our Deposit System will enable you, too, to earn large commissions.

Christmas Card Agents, desiring the highest quality personal greeting cards at moderate prices, should investigate the IMPERIAL-WINDSOR and CONNOISSEUR lines.

Write Room 756, British Canadian Publishing, 81 Wellington West, Toronto.

25 YEARS THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRST-CLASS English butler wishes position; willing to drive. HUTHWAIT, Salem Street, Cos Cob, Conn.

MAN, 41, married, Swiss; varied business experience, bookkeeping, Lewis Hotel training schools, adult camp steward; menu, cost, food control, kitchen experience, good organizer and merchandiser; references; wishes contact with school, institution, hotel, cafeteria, etc. Write Box S-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY to gentlemen of means, executive with initiative, versatility and prestige; single, able to locate anywhere. C. H. BROWN, 397 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

MAN would like to get work of any kind, part time or full time, handy, reliable. Write Box H-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FIRST-CLASS chauffeur (colored), handyman; thoroughly experienced; best references; also has own car. Tel. JOHNSON, Slocum 6-3729, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AS MANAGING or companion housekeeper in large or small family; experienced; available at once. Box X-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BY REFINED woman as companion helper to one needing attention; good plain cook; glad to serve in any way in home; promises wholesome companionship and loving service. Write Box F-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COMPANION-Housekeeper, or any need considered by middle-aged woman; plain, clean, willing worker; references; Christian Scientists home preferred; moderate wage desired. MRS. STEVENS, 1923 Dill Ave., Linden, N. J.

EXECUTIVE hostess, graduate teacher of dancing, school experience, hotel hostess experience, free to go where needed, or travel with woman as secretary-companion. Write Box T-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes position as housekeeper-companion to elderly lady, couple or business woman; good education; references. Box N-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Make money selling to friends, coworkers, etc., the famous Everwear Hosiery; nationally advertised lingerie, men's shirts, hose; also Christmas specialties; big commissions. NEWMARK COMPANY, 154 Nassau St., Suite 1418, New York City.

SHOE REPAIRING

LEO'S SHOE REPAIR
348 Washington St., Braintree, Mass.
Shoes Repaired and Hats Cleaned

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

Grace E. Tiffin Ken. 2458
23 St. Stephen Street, Boston

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES for The Christian Science Journal, and "BIBLE FACTS" for this paper, has just returned from Palestine and announces his Bible Lecture Courses starting in ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Monday, Oct. 25th, at 8:30 p. m.; and FLUSHING, L. I., Friday, Oct. 29th, at 8:15. Other groups are being organized for NEW YORK (Thurs. afts. and Tues. eves.), EAST ORANGE, N. J. (Thurs. eves.), and elsewhere. For further details communicate 401 W. 118, N. Y. C. UN. 4-6318 (pref. 8-10 a. m.).

FRENCH visiting governess, mornings and afternoons; children of all ages; also conversation lessons to adults; first-class references. Write Box R-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ARIEL PERRY, Harpist; Curtis Institute and American Conservatory Fontainebleau scholarship student; will accept pupils at studio, 138 West 58th St., New York. Circle 6-7186.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885

Semi-weekly trip to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring, wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

Highland Shoe Mart
414 Highland Ave., Somerville

Alsons Shoe Shop
451 Mass. Ave., Arlington Center
Featuring Quality Shoes
Enna Jettick—Curtis
W. L. Douglas—Walk-Over

Sadie Jackson Preston
HATS and HOSIERY
Gifts and Jewelry
Order Personal Christmas Cards early.
Open Evenings
Mon., Wed. and Sat.
5 Irving St. Som. 7616

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8614
Residence, Dial 4-7294

WM. SCHLATTER & SON
INC.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon Street Greenhouses 437 Bay St
TELEPHONE 2-3107

TAUNTON

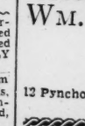
RINSO
LUX
These famous products always in stock
Cobb Bates & Yerxa Co.
The Complete Food Store
TAUNTON, MASS.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Henley Clothes
ARROW SHIRTS
BOTANY TIES
"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes"
GEO. I. KELLY
429 Moody Street

WATERTOWN

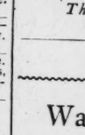


WESTINGHOUSE
Vacuum Cleaners
Washing Machines
and Radios
Watertown Hardware & Paint Co.
66 Main Street Mid. 4769

AUTOMOBILE BUREAU

We have established for your information a Bureau to give you any advice needed in the selection of new or used cars. Our experience covers a number of years. If we can be of service to you, please call. There is no charge in any way.

COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 NO. BEACON ST. MID. 7650



Get Your Milk in the Convenient Cream Top Bottle
and be sure of pure milk and rich, thick cream.
C. L. WOODLAND
54 Waverley Avenue Mid. 3818

WINCHESTER

OSCAR HEDTLER
26 Church St. Estab. in 1917
WINTER ACCESSORIES
for your car.

Washington Tailors
Specialization of Ladies' Suits
1 Mt. Vernon Street Tel. Win. 1733

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

SCHICK SHAVER
Demonstrated and sold by
B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
Pharmacists
46 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0860

HERMAN'S MARKET
487 SHIRLEY STREET OCEAN 1239

Short Leg of Lamb.....29c lb.
Fancy Roasting Chickens...35c lb.
Boneless Pot Roast.....29c lb.
Soda Crackers, 2 lb pkg.....19c
Sweet Peas (Monarch) 2 cans 33c
Fresh Eggs (Medium)...37c a doz.
Table Celery.....12c a bunch

Winthrop Storage Co.
JOHN HENRY
Movers and Packers
Winthrop, Mass. Ocean 0151—1491

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
NewEnglandCoke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . HCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room, from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BEXHILL—A small children's hotel; entire charge if desired; facing sea; good garden. 20 Bedford Avenue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EASTBOURNE—Guest house, 10 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms; 1 minute from sea; good winter and summer bookings. Box W-878, BCM/CSM, London.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE — Lady desiring companion offers good home in return for light duties. Box W-881, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH—Overlooking Poole Harbour and Hills, a lovely flat to let at Salterns Court, Lilliput; 1/2 reception, 2 bedrooms, furnished kitchen with dust chute, refrigerator, bath and lavatory; central heating; rent £125, garage £16 p. a. Managing Agents: Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West.

BROMLEY, KENT—Superior flats, with large lofty rooms, converted by an architect for real comfort; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, fitted bathrooms, kitchen cabinets, electric light and gas, each with own garden, quiet situation, best part of town; excellent train service; rents £95 and £150 inclusive; only two left, early inspection advised. Apply first floor, Rydal Mount, Cumberland Road, Bromley, or to owner, Hilltop, Hindhead, Surrey.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist. Eugene Permanent Waving whole head 21/-. 106, New Rd., Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 2611 Richmond.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAULIEU, NEW FOREST—Very attractive small house for sale; all conveniences, central heating, electric light, etc.; 10 bed, 3 reception; 5 acres; £5300. Box W-874, BCM/CSM, London.

GORING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX—Fine property, comfortably furnished, suitable for guest house, could recommend; 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, 3 double 2 single, kitchen scullery, coal and coke under cover, bathroom, 3 lavatories, double garage; price £3300, including valuable land attached. Apply 38, The Grove, Isleworth, Middx.

RICHMOND, SURREY — Pleasantly situated house and garden, 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 1 kitchen-bathroom, 2 kitchens, electricity and gas; £1350 freehold. Apply N. H. H., 17 Kings Road.

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH—Resort supreme! Suitably furnished residence with 5 bedrooms, 3 reception, offices; every comfort; near all facilities; 5 guineas per week. Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West.

PARKSTONE, DORSET—To let, period arranged, modern furnished bungalow; 5 rooms, garage; near Sandbanks. WILKINSON, "Zovia," Elgin Road.

WALBERSWICK, Suffolk — Furnished house, all electric; boiler; 4 bedrooms (sleep 7); 2 reception; 1 gn. p. w. winter months. Box W-484, BCM/CSM, London.

SUSSEX — Ideally situated small furnished house, Ashdown Forest; two sittingrooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, e. l., garage, garden; near bus route. Box W-872, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study, languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged; entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday resort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc. MR. and MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road.

TORRINGTON, N. DEVON—Home offered, permanent or temporary, in beautifully situated well furnished bungalow overlooking river and woods; 8 miles from sea. Holden, Concord.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE. From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER desires post in London where his accountancy experience can be of use, also a post which holds out hope of progression; ten years with accountants in City of London; capable of taking charge of counting house; accurate, painstaking and conscientious; salary can be discussed if an interview is granted. Box W-879, BCM/CSM, London.

SECRETARY seeks work, London district, 6 months' experience West End dental-surgeon; bookkeeping, typing, shorthand. N. H. H., 17 Kings Road, Richmond, Surrey.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SEAFORD, SUSSEX—Board residence, bedsitting rooms, apartments; permanent if required; home-made preserves. Over. "Resthaven." Sutton Park Rd.

ROOMS TO LET

MIDDLESEX — Lady has large unfurnished rooms, ground floor, in own house; lounge-dining room, two bedrooms, kitchenette, bathroom, garage; terms, two guineas, including central heating, hot water, light, coal and gas, use of large garden. Apply 38, The Grove, Osterley Park, London.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Individual tuition in small class; private tuition; coaching. O. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon. "Restneath," Glen Road. Tel. 1184.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

APPLE ORCHARD FOR SALE
Essex, adjoining country town on bus route; 8 acres productive Cordon and Bush apple orchard, planted 1931 and 1934; with or without modern house and annex, containing 5 bedrooms, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms; all town conveniences; garage and outbuildings. Box W-883, BCM/CSM, London.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

England

BATH

Court Hairdressers
EDMUNDS
Manicure and Eugene
Permanent Waving Specialists
Potter & Moore's Products
7 EDGAR BUILDINGS, BATH TEL. 3326

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LISTEN TO THE SERVICES REGULARLY BROADCAST FROM
The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in BOSTON, U. S. A., on an ALL WAVE RECEIVER supplied by
NORMAN BLACKBURNE
A. M. I. R. E., A. M. I. W. T.
Incorporated Radio Engineer
Specialist in Short Wave Radio
19 SEA ROAD TEL. BEXHILL 227

PHONE BEXHILL 1297

The Noted House for Freshly Made Chocolates and High Class Confectionery
The Majestic
Prop. H. G. GREGORY
7 WILTON COURT
Next Door to Maidstone Bus Office

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. 9
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision Resident Director, MARY STAMPTON

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
Rackhams
BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

REEVE & STEDEFORD LTD.
ACCREDITED DEALERS FOR . . .
AUSTIN · DAIMLER · LANCHESTER
ROVER · TRIUMPH · VAUXHALL · WOLSELEY
BROAD STREET B'HAM
AT THE PARADE SUTTON COLDFIELD.
MID 0842

TROUSSEAUX
Dainty and Exclusive
by
The Lingerie Shop
110 NEW ST. MID. 1140

BOURNEMOUTH

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD BOSCOMBE
also at 19 Southbourne Grove

PLEASE NOTE
BURTWELL & SONS
High Class Butchers
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Our New Phone Number Is
WINTON 2247
May we call you?

COAL & COKE
Bradford & Sons Established 140 years
82 Poole Road, Westbourne
Phone Bmth 461
358 Wimbourne Road, Winton, and
3 Holdenhurst Road

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Road, The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents) Ltd.
Director, Claude C. P. Rackett, A. V. I.
Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers,
Property Management
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West
Tel.: Bournemouth 5066. 3 lines

RELIANCE LAUNDRY Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Service twice weekly to: Bournemouth, Southbourne, Christchurch, New Milton, Bransgore, Ringwood, Ferndown, Wimbourne and Canford Cliffs.
PHONE. SOUTHBOURNE. 166

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stocks of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
857-859 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

RONALD R. GRAHAM
BUILDER DECORATOR
SHOPFITTER and CONTRACTOR
Estimates Free
2 Hawkwood Road Boscombe
Tel. Boscombe 1659

Meet Your Friends Again at
THE PREMIER MILK BAR
POST OFFICE ROAD
MILK SHAKES—TOASTED SANDWICHES—SOUR—DO'NUTS

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

(Continued)

SEE ALLEN'S
FURNISHED HOMES
Two furnished homes built actually in the showrooms. Full of ideas and inspiration. Walk round and inspect the Displays at your leisure.
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton
Southbourne

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China—Glass—Ironmongery, etc.

SPECIALIST FURRIER
A. R. DOUST
Exclusive Models
Renovating and Remodelling
4 Sandringham Mansions
Exeter Rd. Phone 880
and at
16 Union Street
Ryde I. O. Wight
Phone Ryde 2620
Part Exchanges arranged
Consultations and advice.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers.
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
The Square, Bournemouth
AND 58, WESTOVER ROAD.
'Phone Bournemouth 3888, 3889

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
6, Union Street, Bristol
49, Regent St., Weston-super-Mare.
3, The Corridor, Bath.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS
"Jolly Hose"
Really Good Stockings
2/11½ pair
JOLLY & SON, Ltd.
BRISTOL

Everything Floral
LUKE ROGERS & SONS
(Member F. T. D. A.)
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS
101 WHITELADIES ROAD, CLIFTON and at Warwick Road, Redlands and Canford Lane, Westbury Phone 35269

TAYLOR'S IN THE GREEN
Bristol
Bed Spreads and Down Quilts
in Glazed Chintzes and Silks
Inspection Appreciated

Bracher's
LIMITED
Leather Goods
40 Queen's Road, Bristol, 8

AUTUMN FASHIONS
Slim, Sleek and Lovely
COATS--GOWNS
Charming New Woollens
Glamorous Millinery
at Unbeatable Prices
DOROTHY BELLAMY
13 Bridge Street
Bristol Bridge Phone 24309

Marsh's
WINTER OVERCOATS
Made on These Premises
86-92a Whiteladies Road, Clifton

BROMLEY

BECKET BECKET BECKET for Household and Fancy Linens
37 WIDMORE RD. RAV. 2135

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For best quality COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN, SEEDS and FERTILISERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common.
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

ENGLAND

BROMLEY

(Continued)

DUNN'S on the MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY (Rav. 0042) KENT
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS — CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agent for BRAEMAR

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting,
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST SRREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

For DIAMOND *and* GEM JEWELLERY
P. H. EDE
DISTINCTIVE JEWELLERS
We Specialize in Repairs
21 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. LTD
CAMBRIDGE 4286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.
An Invitation to Visit Our
SHOWROOM
Where you will find the newest styles in AUTUMN COATS, HATS and FROCKS.
ARTHUR NICHOLES
22 HILLS ROAD

CANTERBURY

François Eldonné
COURT DRESSMAKERS
Day and Evening Wear for Every Occasion
CANTERBURY 4 St. George's Street
MAIDSTONE 6 Mill Street
CLIFTONVILLE
145 Northdown Road

Charles E. Burgess
7 Mercery Lane and 58 Palace Street
Groceries—Provisions
of the Highest Standard

DYERS and CLEANERS
BEASLEYS
22-24 Stour Street Telephone 233
Branch Offices
47 St. Georges Place, 41a St. Peters St.

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 280

CHELTENHAM

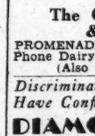
Fine Selection of
COOKED MEATS
Pies, York Ham, etc., etc.
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
PROMENADE PITTVILLE STREET
Phone Dairy 3093 Creamery 2535
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

Discriminating Women Have Confidence in the
DIAMOND LAUNDRY
because prompt service, reasonable charges, careful treatment of linen, and attention to their requirements and enquiries, are some of the principles on which the Management have built up their business.
Please write or phone 2146 for full particulars.

Dowling's
The Chocolate Specialists
116 Promenade
Tel. 3849
Also famous for Assorted Sweets
"Something just different"
(Also 7 Northgate Street, Gloucester)

GILLHAMS
Christmas Greeting Cards and Calendars and Diaries for Foreign Mails
Sample Greeting Card Book sent on request.
396 High Street Tel. 2932

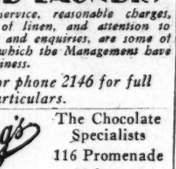
COVENTRY



WALK WITH DIGNITY WITH A KENDALL UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT. . . .
21, Broadgate, Coventry

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS



For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper.
Heinz Food Products
For better value order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6, Station Approach, E. Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts.
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

(Continued)

DONALD VINCE & CO., LTD.

Guaranteed Repairs
2 KIDDERMINSTER RD.
WEST CROYDON
Sales. 8 Park Lane and Park Street
TEL. 5775

CAREY & SON
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
192, BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1038
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
PHONE CROYDON 4300

SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN.
19, LONDON ROAD, CROYDON
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6670
We Greatly Appreciate Your Custom

Our Reputation
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

A. SHAPCOTT
Furnishing
IRONMONGER
HEATING ENGINEER
81 George St., Croydon Tel. 1443

OPTICIAN
R. M. J.
F. S. M. C., F. B. O. A., F. I. O.
Sobel
Barometers, Opera Glasses, Magnifying Glasses
208 Selhurst Road. (End Shop)
South Norwood, S. E. 25
Tel. Livingstone 2371

W. G. MORLEY & Co.
PICTURE FRAME MAKERS.
MOUNT CUTTERS.
27 BRIGHTWOOD PL. CROYDON
For Pictures
Picture Framing
Restoring
Regilding
Christmas Cards and Calendars
C. P. Hollyer and W. Hollyer,
17 Drummond Rd.

EASTBOURNE

SMART STYLISH PRACTICAL
Kendall
UMBRELLAS and KENDELLA RAINCOATS....
50, Terminus Road, Eastbourne
38, Robertson St., Hastings

Gowns, Furs, Millinery, Coats
Margaret Kerr
115, South Street, Eastbourne
Tel. 1685

GLOUCESTER

UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
KENDALL
35 EASTGATE ST., GLOUCESTER
28, PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM

GUILDFORD

THE
City Library
(In connection with Harrods')
10 High Street, Guildford
(BIDDLES LTD.) Telephone 1744

HARROW—North

COOPER'S STORES
FACING EMBASSY CINEMA
ELECTRIC LAMPS
Use the "Britannia"

British Made
25 watts
40 watts
60 watts
1/-
Gas-filled
100 watts
75 watts
1/6
FULLY GUARANTEED
Telephone Harrow 2644

IPSWICH

UMBRELLAS
KENDALL
AND RAINCOATS
58, Tavern St., Ipswich
42, High St., Colchester

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

OMEGA WATCHES
give
EXACT TIME *for life*
BRIGNALL
12 Kings Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea Phone 1370
45 George Street, Hastings Phone 1399
Established 1857

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings.
- Removals and Warehousing.
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free.

KINgston 1001

Coopers
SYDNEY C. COOMBES
Watchmakers - Jewellers
Silversmiths and Opticians
REPAIRS BY EXPERTS
Tel. KINgston 3733
54 Surbiton Road
Kingston

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON

(Continued)

HIDE & CO. LTD.
Renowned for
Quality and Service
Since Reign of George II
for Everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
KINGSTON 3181 THE MARKET PLACE

LEICESTER

Gowns
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE LEICESTER

MAIDENHEAD

The Grenfell Laundry
For High Class Hand Work
57, GRENFELL ROAD,
MAIDENHEAD. Phone 618

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
Bakers and Confectioners
QUALITY and SERVICE
PHONE 246
NEWTON ABBOT and TEIGNMOUTH

NORWICH

H. MILLS and SON
Best Quality
COAL COKE
ANTHRACITE
Tel. 1413 1, Riverside Road

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter, Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 58

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

F. W. GARTH & Co., Ltd.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Perfumery and Beauty Preparations
VICTORIA STREET Phone 5474

PINNER

DAINTY CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
Elizabeth Anne
LADIES' LINGERIE and HOS

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and DISTRICT
(Continued)

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room.
3 HILL ST., RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Head Office, 12 THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING

Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
Local Farm PETERSHAM
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

WRIGHT BROS. LTD
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
TABLE D'HÔTE LUNCHEON 1/6 LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING.
RICHMOND, SURREY.
Early Closing Day Wednesday.

W. H. SMITH & SON
LIMITED
Booksellers — Stationers
LIBRARIANS, TOY and FANCY GOODS DEALERS.
Special Show of CHRISTMAS GOODS, CARDS and CALENDARS
16, George St., Richmond
Phone RICHMOND 3671 (2 lines)

SALISBURY

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
1, CATHERINE STREET
TEL.: SALISBURY 949

SEVENOAKS

FRENCH'S DAIRIES
28 and 156 LONDON ROAD
Modern up-to-date premises with extensive plant for Refrigerating, etc.
CERTIFIED MILK
Produced at local farm
Personal attention
(NOT a Company)
Agents for Nevills Bread

URIDGE'S STORES
BROMLEY
SEVENOAKS
CHISLEHURST
QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

SOUTHAMPTON

All the best known makes of
Perfumery and Cosmetics
kept in stock
E. Mayes & Son Ltd.
173-8 High Street, Southampton

Kendall UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Forum Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton
42, Palmerston Road, Southsea

SUTTON

DON JOHN'S CAFE
24a Grove Rd.
Sutton 5176

H. J. RENACRE
16 HIGH STREET SUTTON
High Class Hairdresser
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Macdonald and Eugenie Permanent Waving Specialists

Fish, Poultry, Game, etc.
Finest Quality English Fish Only
F. SAVAGE & SONS
7 HIGH STREET, SUTTON
Branches at Belmont, Cheam and Ewell
Telephone Vigilant 8241

AMOS REYNOLDS
LIMITED
Upholsterers—Furnishers
Removal Contractors
High St., Sutton Tel. Sutton 2961-2962

C. H. MOSS
FAMILY BUTCHER
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone 3777
5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton

BOWLING & CO. LTD.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS
Hot Water, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, Decorators, Carpenters and Joiners. Any Stove Supplied and Fitted.
2 GROVE ROAD Tel. Sutton 110

SUTTON COLDFIELD

7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
South Parade and Jacey Buildings, BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT. 2630

Day and Night Service
Wylde Green Garage LTD
'Phone SUTton Coldfield 1681

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The attractive place to shop"
Frank Fast
2, 5 and 7 High St. THE CENTRE OF FASHION 'Phone 93
TONBRIDGE

ENGLAND

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
19 VICTORIA PARADE 19

Vauxhall THE CAR SUPREME
Local Distributors Since 1907
TOM BROWN & SON (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Engineers and Electro-Platers
PHONE 2426

CRUSE & BRIDGEMAN
Builders and Decorators
We can build you a house and do repairs of any description.
22 Woodville Road Phone 3534

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Scalded Cream a Specialty
ALSO
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry at
122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 7130

WAYCOTT'S AUCTIONEERS
House, Land and Estate Agents
Fleet Street, Torquay PHONE 4333
(Also VICTORIA ST., PAIGNTON)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special. All Repairs. Certificate.
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars. Lock Ups.
Open Day and Night.
Rock Thorpe & Watson LTD
GROSVENOR ROAD, TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085

RONA
Gowns and Knitwear
56, The Pantiles
Tunbridge Wells.

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High St. Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

RAWSONS
J. RAWSON & SONS LTD
Jeweller Silversmith
MOUNT PLEASANT
Authorised Sales and Service
Depot for AUSTIN, MORRIS, RILEY, VAUXHALL
PHONE 1460-1

WATFORD

Voss & MICHAEL Ltd.
Producers of Fine Printing for over 60 years
21-23 MARKET STREET, WATFORD
Telephone 5314

Misses E. & M. DRIVER
HAIRDRESSERS
Registered Eugene Waver
Monmouth House
93, The Parade
Tel. 2943

WHITSTABLE

WINDYRIDGE LTD
Hats Coats Gowns
Tel. Whitstable 34
10 Oxford Street

WORCESTER

GOWNS COATS COSTUMES FURS WOOLLENS
Telephone No. 605
YATES
98 HIGH STREET WORCESTER
Director, C. C. Connop

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Everything for Feminine Attire
WORTHING Telephone 1320

JORDAN and COOK
LIMITED
ARTISTIC House Furnishers
55-37-39 SOUTH ST., WORTHING
Why go to London when we are here?

Wales

CARDIFF

Come to South Wales
NANTGARW HOUSE
Near Cardiff
Tea Gardens and Riding School
Riding Guests and Campers Invited.
Restful Gardens and Beautiful Scenery.
Tel.: Taff's Well 57

Kendall UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
21, Royal Arcade and 12, High St. Arcade, Cardiff.
4, Gower Street, Swansea.
38, Commercial St., Newport.

Daily Features Page

Children's Corner

Jack o'Lantern's Frolic

The pumpkin sat on the kitchen shelf
Beside a pumpkin like himself.

Said he, "I am a handsome fellow
So big and round and smooth and yellow."

The second pumpkin said, "Why, why,
You are no handsomer than I.

"No bigger either I'll be bound
No more yellow and no more round."

"Quite true, quite true," the first replied,
"We are alike on the outside,

"But deep within my yellow heart
I have a wish to play a part

"Such as no pumpkin ever played
Since the strange, old world was made.

"And if perchance you ask me why
I'd rather not become a pie

"As other pumpkins always do
It's 'cause I would be something new.

"Just what I'd be I cannot say
But we shall know . . . perhaps today."

And as he spoke that pumpkin yellow
Felt himself both ripe and mellow.

Knew a gayer fate was nigh
Than to be eaten in a pie.

Said he, "You think me just a clown . . ."
And then, right then he was taken down

From the shelf against the kitchen wall
By two brown hands that were young and small;
And set on a table of smooth pine wood
Polished bright and smelling good.

Before him stood a sturdy lad
Whose face a lot of freckles had

Whose hair was of a carrot pink
Who gave that pumpkin a jolly wink.
And then from out the table drawer
He took a knife his bright eyes saw.
In less time than it takes to tell
He cut into that pumpkin shell

He flashed the knife around, about
Until he'd scooped the inside out.

Only the shell was left by now
With a hole in the top to show just how

He'd scooped the yellow pumpkin out
But that didn't tell what he was about—

That mischievous lad with carrot hair
Who chuckled and laughed as he stood there.

The pumpkin too had many a doubt
Just what that boy was about.

But it wasn't long before he knew
What the boy intended to do.

With a merry laugh, the boy said,
"Pumpkin, you're a perfect head.

"All you need are two round eyes
A nose and mouth of jolly size."

And shortly as it takes to tell
He cut them in the pumpkin shell.

And there upon the table sat
A Jack o' Lantern grinning at

The wondrous world he'd never seen
Ready and eager for Hallowe'en.

The boy expecting lots of fun
Smiled back, well pleased at what he'd done.

Now when night came and darkness too
And big eyed owls called out to-whoooo,

The boy took from his candle stick
A lighted candle, tall and thick

And stuck it firmly down inside
The pumpkin that was grinning wide.

Oh, such a jolly, jolly sight
That pumpkin face lit up so bright!

So out into the dark they went
Making fun and merriment.

And he who'd sat upon the shelf
Beside the pumpkin like himself

Went down in merry history
A Jack o' Lantern as you see.

And 'cause of him pumpkins do mean
A brighter, jollier Hallowe'en.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club From R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Suitable Titles for This Picture; and on Nov. 5, the 10 Best, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Penny Handshake

Each player is given a penny, which he holds in his right hand. When the signal is given, general handshaking begins, the object being not only to keep in one's possession the penny in hand, but to get more pennies from the others.

As hands are unclasped at periodic signals, pennies are likely to fall to the floor. Anyone who picks them up can keep them. All pennies secured must be held in the right hand and the handshaking must continue when the call is given. If a player loses his penny or pennies, he continues shaking hands and thus tries to get back his fortune.

The one having the most pennies when time is called is the winner, and is rewarded with a prize of a bright new penny.—Alice C. H., York, Penna.

Quotation for Today

LET your religion be seen. Lamps do not talk, but they do shine. A lighthouse sounds no drum, it beats no gong; yet far over the waters, its friendly light is seen by the mariner.—T. L. CUYLER.

In Lighter Vein

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"Why is she reducing?"
"Oh, to cut down expanses."

Boasting

Don't pull down your blinds to advertise to any potential burglar that the place is empty. A word to the local police-station will do the job better.—Weekly Paper.

We simply don't believe it.—Humorist.

Discouraging

Fair Beginner (taking a practice swing): "Do you notice any difference?"

Golf Pro: "Yes—isn't that a new sweater?"

Mere Formality

The young man who had been calling so frequently on Helen came at last to see her father. Finally, the suitor made his announcement: "It's a mere formality, I know, but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed in the usual way."

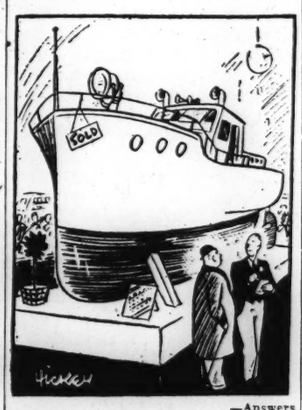
Helen's father stiffened. "And may I inquire," he asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Helen's marriage was a mere formality?"

"Yes," replied the young man. "It was Helen's mother."—Federal Employees Insurance News.

Front Side

"Let me see. I know most of your folks, but I've never met your brother George. Which side of the house does he look like?"

"The one with the bay window."—Newmode.



—Answers

"Shall I send it, sir—or will you take it with you?"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Book of the Prophets' (Acts 7:42)

Before Stephen's martyrdom, he made at some length his famous defense in the hearing of the people, during the course of which he gave a review of Old Testament history. In Acts 7:42, 43, we find him giving a quotation from the book of Amos (Amos 5:25ff.) which he says is found "in the book of the prophets."

It is of interest to note that he could not well have been referring to the Old Testament prophets as a whole, for their work was not contained in one "book" (i. e., in one roll of parchment). Amos, however, and eleven other short books of prophecy were to be found in a single "book" or roll, which was known by the Jews as "The Book of the Twelve"; and there seems to be little doubt but that it is this to which Stephen was referring in this passage. (Compare Foakes-Jackson and Lake: "Beginnings of Early Christianity," Vol. IV, p. 78.)

Odds and Ends

Bird Sizes

The largest of all living birds is the ostrich—the smallest is the humming bird.

Peasants Predominate

Eighty per cent of Roumania's 20,000,000 population are peasants.

Progress

Automobile tires now cost one fourth as much and last ten times as long as those made 20 years ago.

Camphor

A monopoly on the world's supply of natural camphor is held by Japan. However, synthetic camphor is manufactured in the United States and Germany.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Something New in Rentals

Hollywood, Calif.

"For rent furnished; no children or pets wanted." Signs with these words may be found in front of many houses and apartments in and around Hollywood.

A small family of three—father, mother, and Bobby — spent hours in looking for a home where Bobby would be welcome. They had become quite discouraged, when just at this time they stopped before an attractive home with a "For rent" sign—and the "no children" omitted. They hesitated before going in, because it seemed as though a place of this sort would require more rent than they could afford. But they found to their amazement that the rent was just what they had expected to pay.

Everything seemed just right. It was a lovely home near a school, and Bobby was welcome.

The next morning the owner came to see them, and with a very stern look on his face, he pointed his finger at Bobby and asked, "Have you any pets?"

"No sir," answered Bobby.

"Well, then, I will get you one," replied the man.

That evening when he returned from his studio he brought Bobby a dog.

Daily Anecdote

The Magnet

One hundred and fifty-seven years ago, Robert Raikes, a prosperous publisher and advocate of prison reform, out of compassion for the wayward neglected children of the poor, established in Gloucester, Eng., the world's first Sunday School.

In what is probably the first Sunday School report ever to be preserved, this loving friend of little children wrote: "I was showing my scholars, a little time ago, how impossible it is for one invisible power to exist in bodies which shall act upon other bodies without our being able to perceive in what manner they act. This I proved to them by the powers of the magnet.

"They see the magnet draw the needle without touching it. Thus, I tell them, I wish to draw them to the paths of duty, and thus lead them to heaven and happiness; and as they saw one needle, when it had touched the magnet, then capable of drawing another needle, thus when they became good they would be made the instruments in the hands of God, very probably, of making other boys good."

It is related that after this little lesson the children went about the city of their own accord, and acting the part of magnets, drew others to the cathedral, where Robert Raikes waited with lovingkindness to receive them.

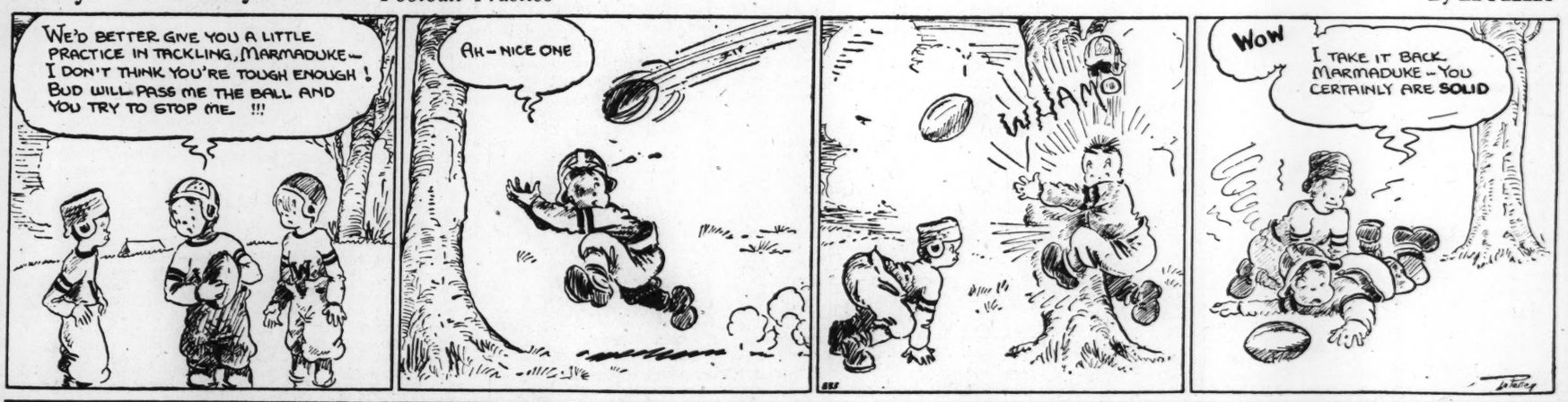
Brevities

Dallas News: A good many of his admirers seem to think that the President speaks in no uncertain third term.

Brooklyn Eagle: Nazis who can't eat all they order in cafés are told to pocket the leftovers. Blueberry pie goes best, probably, with a serge suit.

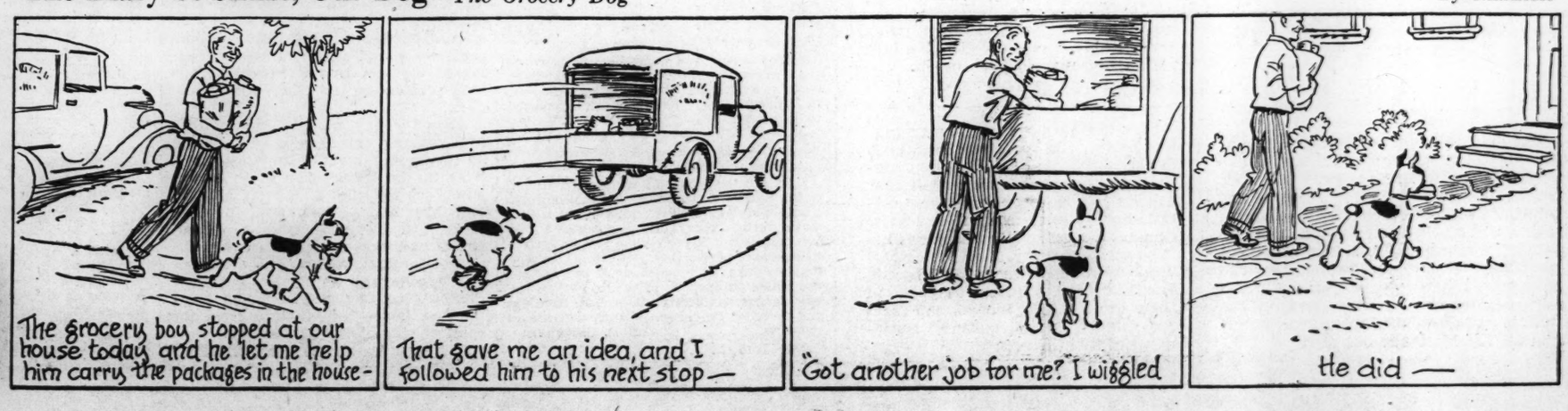
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Football Practice*

By LE PELLEY


WE'D BETTER GIVE YOU A LITTLE PRACTICE IN TACKLING, MARMADUKE— I DON'T THINK YOU'RE TOUGH ENOUGH! BUD WILL PASS ME THE BALL AND YOU TRY TO STOP ME. !!!
AH—NICE ONE
WHAM
WOW
I TAKE IT BACK, MARMADUKE—YOU CERTAINLY ARE SOLID

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Grocery Dog*

By CARMACK


The grocery boy stopped at our house today and he let me help him carry the packages in the house-
That gave me an idea, and I followed him to his next stop—
"Got another job for me?" I wiggled
He did —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Pork Barrel Budgeting

WALL STREET and the White House are once again featured actors in the American drama. Even citizens whose interest in the stock market is limited to its price prophecies about future business and taxation returns trace a relation between presidential policies and bear raids in the Street. Uncertainty about the budget is set down as one of the major causes of business jitters. And fears that the budget will be continually upset by presidential projects constitute a large part of that uncertainty.

It is the fashion in some quarters to report Mr. Roosevelt gaily unconcerned about the budget and to picture business as subject to the whims of semi-dictatorship. Against such descriptions and against the fact that balanced budget promises have been repeatedly broken should be set another estimate of the situation:

> Mr. Roosevelt's only test of revenue and subsidy legislation henceforth will be whether they will aid or make more difficult the balancing of the budget.

That statement is important because it comes from Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, who has often spoken with semi-official authority. He says that this is the conviction of Administration aides concerned with finance and business. Quoting aides is one Washington way of quoting the President without appearing to do so. Surrounding circumstances support the supposition that Mr. Krock's statement has real authority behind it. It may reassure those who believe the White House can control the budget.

But does the President do the budgeting? He does undoubtedly set the general direction of his Administration toward spending or retrenchment. And retrenchment has lately been the word. There is an executive budget, so called, on which federal expenditures are based. The Director of the Budget, acting for the President, estimates what various departments and agencies need. But that is only the first budget. Either house of Congress or the appropriations committees of either can lift the budget figures, virtually making new budgets. And almost any legislative measure may have a rider attached which increases expenditures and cannot be vetoed without vetoing the entire bill.

Traditionally the power of the purse was the legislature's power to control the spending, and thereby the policies, of the executive. That was how parliaments came to control kings. Today in America the roles are often reversed. It is the legislature which frequently spends against the will of the executive. And not infrequently the legislature's spending is in response to bloc pressures. Three Presidents vetoed bonus bills, and in the last session Mr. Roosevelt tried by veto to stop the $40,000,000 item for continuance of low-rate land bank loans.

In the news today are plans for loans on corn which will almost certainly entail losses for the Government. And the last session of Congress handed out not only loans but straight subsidies to cotton growers. If there is a lag in business that causes new unemployment there will be new demands for relief spending. The President may be responsible for giving Americans a post-graduate course in the art of asking government for help, but the pressure blocs were well trained long before he appeared. There is hope in the indications that the President will resist pressures for spending. But the people themselves must take a major role in resistance that will restore confidence in budget control. Sometimes resistance begins with self-denial.

"Old Faithful" Deserves Better

BETWEEN now and next January, when Congress reconvenes in regular session, some member with an understanding heart, governed by the law of kindness, might be drawing up a statute which shall prohibit any branch of the Federal Government from selling decrepit horses to the highest bidder. Thus an end might be put to a practice which now often results in faithful servants being subjected to abuse, overwork, and starvation.

Considerable publicity recently was given to a Government advertisement for bids on five horses and mules ranging from 18 to 21 years and described in the surplus property circular as being windbroken, lame, tender-footed, stiff in the joints, or otherwise incapacitated. The result was that Miss Virginia W. Sargent, president of the Animal Protective Association of Washington, bought four of the five animals, turning them out to pasture to save them from the cruel end which is usual for horses thus sold. The fifth went to a Virginia farmer and is likely to do better on a farm than on city pavements.

The National Humane Review, organ of the American Humane Association, describes the five animals as being decrepit, "hence, not fit for service and could not be worked without cruelty." Several states prohibit traffic in decrepit horses, under pain of severe penalty. If the American government feels that it cannot afford to pasture its retired veterans of saddle and harness after they have become unfit, the least it can do is to adopt a legal provision for their humane disposal.

Time

THE London Non-Intervention Committee probably has had its spots too long a time to change them now. Once again it is being put to those time-consuming uses which favor a fascistic solution of the Spanish crisis.

Time is all that the interventionists need to make General Franco's victory probable. They have gained months and months of time during the procrastinations at London. Now they are being allowed to gain more time.

Italian agreement with a proposal to withdraw 2000 foreign troops from each side has satisfied the British Government for the time. But the time it will take to withdraw so small a portion of the 40,000 to 80,000 Italian troops will more than compensate General Franco for the loss of them.

The importance of the time element is emphasized also by the fall of the last of the Bay of Biscay ports held by the Spanish Loyalist forces. In a short time non-intervention may not matter to the outcome in Spain.

Indeed the time seems almost to have passed when the bickerings at London can matter at all to Spain. The French Government has become acutely aware of the strategic aspects of time. It considered two weeks as sufficient time for non-intervention to be started on the road to reality. But to use time in this way seemed to the British leaders likely only to stall the proceedings entirely.

Italy is praising herself for allowing "token" troop withdrawals at this time to precede belligerent rights for General Franco. By shifting the time in which she expects these events to occur she feels she has helped to avoid a deadlock. The British seem gratified by this Italian willingness to keep things moving even in slow time. And thus the success of intervention in General Franco's behalf now appears only a matter of time.

Responsibility for Shanghai

THE terrific devastation wrought in large sections of China's largest commercial and industrial center has lent emphasis to discussion of the responsibility for the outbreak of fighting in Shanghai in mid-August, more than a month after the first clash in North China and more than two weeks after the major Japanese offensive in the Peiping-Tientsin area.

Belief that China forced the issue at Shanghai is not restricted to Japanese spokesmen and apologists. A number of foreign observers have expressed the opinion that the swift increase in the number of disguised Chinese troops in the region which was supposedly covered by the truce of 1932 was a main factor in precipitating hostilities.

To be sure this was accompanied and counterbalanced by the arrival of a large Japanese naval force off Shanghai and the reinforcement of the Japanese Marine landing force. Yet it is a fact that for about ten days the Japanese, apart from their aircraft activities, were on the defensive and there seems little reason to doubt that Japanese military leaders, on purely strategic grounds, regretted the development of large-scale hostilities in the Shanghai area.

The diversion of large forces to Shanghai weakened Japanese striking power in North China. The neighborhood of Shanghai, cut up with innumerable little creeks, canals and gullies, is extremely ill adapted to the use of the mechanized weapons in which Japan excels and is correspondingly well adapted to stubborn defense. This had already been demonstrated in 1932, when a Chinese army, receiving slight and lukewarm support from the Nanking Government, held up the Japanese forces for several weeks.

But the question of responsibility for Shanghai is not disposed of by referring to the fact that Japan would have preferred to fight out its battles with China on more favorable terrain. Once China had decided to resist the Japanese advance in the North conflict at Shanghai became sooner or later inevitable. It is unthinkable that Japan would have tolerated the landing of large cargoes of munitions and supplies for China at Shanghai; and this issue alone would have led to a clash, unless the Chinese had been willing to surrender the use of their main port.

If there had been no clash in North China it is safe to say there would have been no movement of Chinese troops into the Shanghai demilitarized zone and no threat to the security of Japanese civilians in Shanghai. Responsibility for Shanghai is inextricably bound up with the larger question of responsibility for the whole undeclared Sino-Japanese war.

"It's three o'clock in the morning" has a new lilt for New York taxi-drivers. From that witching hour until dawn, three mornings a week, they will learn how to improve their diction, how to prepare a speech and to conduct a meeting. The course is being sponsored by the Transport Workers Union. No more will it be said that taxi-drivers have a language of their own—unless, indeed, cab fares are shamed by the cultured consonants of their drivers.

East Meets West

Book News of the Day

HARRY EMERSON WILDES has done some useful research into Japan's intercourse with Occidentals from the middle of the sixteenth century, and has incorporated it in a book with the misleading title of ALIENS IN THE EAST (London: Oxford University Press; Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $3).

The sub-title, "A New History of Japan's Foreign Intercourse," also is misleading. The book deals only with Japan's intercourse with Occidentals; avoiding the more important and equally "foreign" intercourse with Chinese and Koreans.

* * *

But Mr. Wildes effectively re-tells the story of Japan's relations with Occidentals from the time Portuguese mutineers were shipwrecked off the main southern island in a Chinese pirate junk in 1543. He has made full use of materials only recently available, including the files of the Hudson's Bay and the Dutch and British East India companies, as well as newly published Japanese records.

It is a curious story, relating the efforts of Portuguese, Dutch, British, Russian and American traders, missionaries and navigators to establish relations with the unwilling and distrustful Japanese.

Some of Mr. Wildes's conclusions from his own facts are not convincing; he appears to strain points in attempting to explain the present conduct of the Japanese by the consistent anti-foreignism allegedly discovered in their past. He is prone to such generalized statements as this: "Japan has never liked the foreigner." What does this mean? Does Mr. Wildes refer to the Japanese people, to a majority of them, or merely to the official class? One might apply such a statement to almost any other country.

* * *

It also seems to this reviewer that Mr. Wildes has overstressed the part played by two centuries of isolation in building the special character of the Japanese. Social organization, more than isolation, seems responsible for this. Japanese social organization is of the kind today described loosely as "fascist"; a few men in control of the social machine successfully mold the mass of the people into a common desired type. Resistance to the process leads to explosions, not only in Japan but in modern totalitarian states of Europe.

D. B.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Taxes, Taxes and Unjust Taxes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This matter of taxes is a subject that is gathering momentum in importance every day as more and more it presses on the lives and purses of the people of the United States. And every month, almost, sees some new tax levied.

Now every patriotic citizen with the welfare of his country at heart is willing to pay a just tax. It is the unjust tax at which he rebels.

Here in California we are compelled to pay a tax on ice—a necessity—and on everything we buy in the nature of clothing, shoes and household needs, all necessities. But we can go to a movie—which is entirely a luxury—and pay no tax!

On every wind from Washington comes eloquent speeches filled with glowing promises of social justice for the man in the street, but to him they are beginning to be as empty as the wind that blows them to him.

All of this is not only something to think about, it is something to *do* about, and about time the doing was started.

E. V. B.

Hollywood, Calif.

Religious Biography in School?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In our public schools of the United States, pupils are taught to know the lives of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and other famous men, but the life of the greatest one of all passes unnoticed, Christ Jesus.

Only a small proportion of pupils of our country become acquainted with the events of this remarkable career, in our Sunday schools. Why could not a movement be started to have this life taught in the day schools? It would not be necessary to interpret it from a religious standpoint, as this would arouse antagonism and controversy, but to teach events of his life, so that students should have a knowledge of it, and this would have a powerful influence for good.

If the life of Christ Jesus, the greatest revelator of God, were more extensively known, would it not help to counteract the influence of Communism which erroneously teaches that there is no God?

D. E. L. H.

Orange, Mass.

"Insidious" Propaganda

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have before me a clipping of an Associated Press article contained in your recent issue, headed "German Group Protests 'Drive Against 'Bund,'" and would like the privilege of correcting the statement said to have been made by Fritz Kuhn at a meeting at Andover, N. J., in which he, referring to me, is reported to have said:

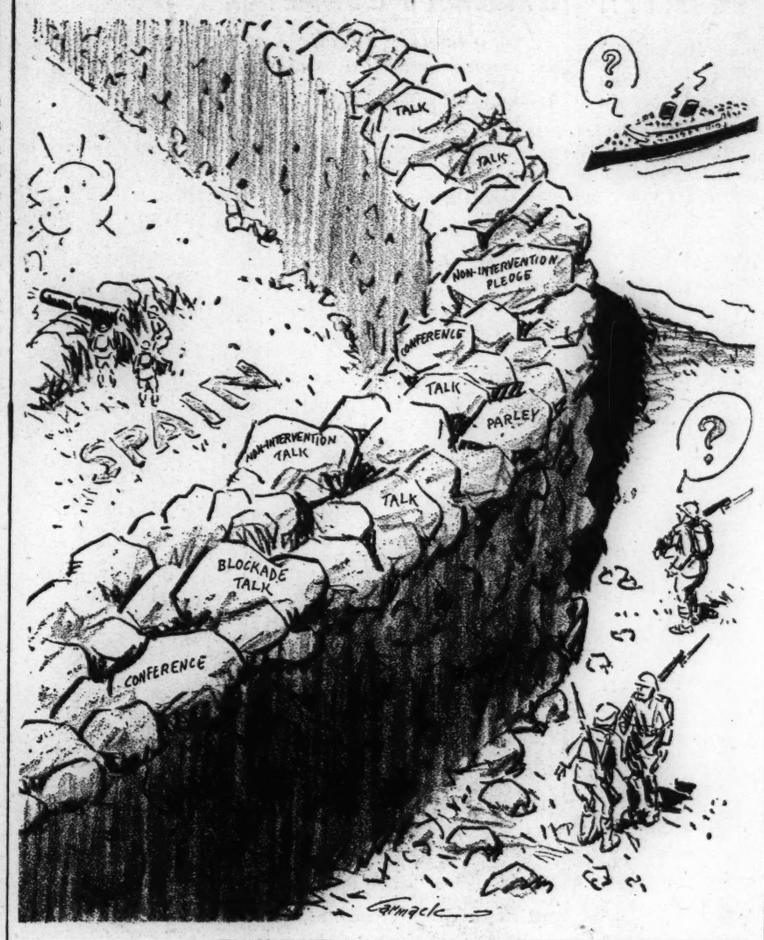
> "It appears proper for him to praise Russia, yet we are being condemned for being friends of Hitler."

It is not true that I have praised Russia or the Russian Government. On the contrary, I hate and despise everything for which that Government stands, quite as much as I hate and despise the Hitler regime and its terroristic reign of persecution. However, as between the two forms of government, I believe that the Hitler propaganda in this country is the more dangerous because it is more insidious and is being conducted in open defiance of our laws.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER

New York, N. Y.

If Words Were Stones—



Winding Road

I SAW in the paper that President Roosevelt has approved plans to replace the winding driveways on the south grounds of the White House, dating from the horse and buggy days, with a series of wider and straighter automobile drives.

I wonder why.

My father did exactly the opposite. He spent the major part of three summers, at the country place, re-designing straight roads to make them into winding drives; and in those three summers he seemed to have a more complete pleasure than ever before or after. Each of those winters he had traveled thousands of miles in the Orient, and each summer nothing that he had seen or done or felt or been a part of seemed quite to compare with the intricate enjoyment he took from planning how to make those driveways winding but not too winding; which trees to move and retain, and which trees to dispose of altogether.

The paper says that the improvements in the White House drives will necessitate the transplanting of several large trees and old shrubs, and that it will all cost $27,000.

The job my father did could have cost $27,000 because it was a difficult and long job, but it didn't, because he did it himself with the aid of the wonderful Swede who was as much a part of my childhood recollections as my cats that played with young skunks on an oval plot of lawn at early dark; and who must have had a first name, though he was never known to me by any name but Lawson; did it himself, with Lawson, who was the best stump drawer and stone puller in the country.

I think Mr. Roosevelt is destroying a lot of pleasure he might have, making those winding drives straight. A table top is straight and smooth and spacious, but what have you got, of mystery and provocation to imagining, in a table top?

The first summer, when my father decided to complicate the driveways, we went to the country in mid-May. There was a kind of silver green mist on the Connecticut Valley hills in the early evenings, because all the leaves were not yet out; and the river was a shining silver thread, left over from the skein of a princess who had paused in her weaving.

* * *

Until the first of June we used just to walk about the place. One evening, when twilight was mauve above the tops of the murmurous pines as we passed along the wide boards of the bridge over the brook, he stood suddenly still, looking along the road which ran an eighth of a mile to the gates. "This road would be prettier," he said at length, "if it had curves in it."

And my father looked along the line of variegated timber and he said, in the slow way of a man deliberating several possible courses, "We shall have some fine birches to choose from, and we could put them, one by one, where there were extra dark places, if you like." And you could see a kind of exhilaration gathering in his face as he thought of the nice problem in selection and placement.

When the first week in June of that first summer came, we used to bring up the folding leaves of the great round table in the living room after supper, push back the piles of Hibbert Journals and Manchester Guardians, the new books of the best of the German philosophers, and the fine, India-paper edition of the Bible that was always there, side by side with an old but very good Concordance; my mother would bring the best lamp—best, that is, from the point of view of the light it gave.

And then we all sat down while my father took a stub pencil out of the depths of his waistcoat pocket, and began to make rough sketches of the way the road looked now, and the way it would look when he had re-designed it to become part of the design of the forestland through which it passed, from the highway to the house set remotely upon its hill.

* * *

A thousand times the plans for making the road wind were changed. A bend was shallowed here, made fuller there.

As I say, it took parts of three summers to make winding the road which had been straight. In a small way, a great deal of adventure and pleasure symbolic of what is usually reserved for more consequential activities in life were bound up in the process.

All that was before we had many friends who had automobiles, or before there were many automobiles at all.

But when my father had finished making the winding road, it was a beautiful thing. It had as many vistas as it should have, and no more. You had a glimpse of the brook, coming along 25 feet of straightaway, and then a shallow curve made of the brook but a remotely rippling thing. You saw the glossy green darkness of rhododendrons for a moment and then they were gone, and there was a slender cluster of young birches, just before, on the other side of the road, you noticed how a bank of laurel held itself confidently toward an old gray rock, shaped with all the majesty of endless time.

And the coming of automobiles has never led to the changing of the road.

If two automobiles meet in it, there is barely room to maneuver passage for them; but it can be done, and the beauty of the road still compensates the little labor.

I hope Mr. Roosevelt has thought twice before he said to make the winding road straight.

J. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

Anyway, the Tower Leans

WITH a feeling of more than ordinary trepidation, this space edges up to the shadow cast by the leaning tower of Pisa. . . . The World Almanac, a reference work long honored for its accuracy, asserts the tower was started in the year 1154, and the Encyclopedia Britannica, with a reputation for accuracy equally honorable, contains the assertion the tower was started in 1174, by Bonnanus. Now come the publishers of the Webster's International Dictionary who assert that according to the Blue Guide the tower may have been begun in 1173 by Gerardo. . . . That paragon of factual reporting—the Associated Press—to which The Times appealed for information . . . furnished, with the air of utter finality, the obvious gem: "Leaning tower of Pisa begun 1174, completed 1350, according to best authority, Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 17, Page 954." Of great help to a farmer experiencing drought in a normally rainy season would be a telegram from Secretary Wallace stating: "Rainfall on Atlantic Coast through June 2 was nine inches, according to best authority, Agriculture Department Yearbook, Volume 6, Page 873."

If standard reference works can't agree about such matters, then men who lean upon their standard references are likely to be as much out of line as the leaning tower.

Man, in his extremity, leans hardest on the fellow who speaks with an air of such certitude that all possibility of error seems precluded. . . . From Mr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon, the noted historian and author, has come this message, sent by telegraph from his home in Connecticut:

"The leaning tower of Pisa was built in 1174 by Bonanno (a spelling of Bonannus) of Pisa."

There's a man! With Mr. Van Loon, there is no "according to." He leans on no standard reference work; he does not protect himself by referring to Volume and Page. . . . Almost as satisfactory as certified accuracy is the word of one who goes right out on the farthest end of the limb.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Britain's Stake at Brussels

By Livingston Hartley

WHEN the Nine Power conference meets at Brussels to seek a peaceful settlement in the Far East, its success or failure will depend primarily upon two participating governments, American and British. Effective action will be gravely prejudiced if either government balks at steps acceptable to the other.

Six years ago, America faced a comparable but far less serious situation over Manchuria. The British Government was not prepared then to maintain a firm solidarity with ours in efforts to restrain Japanese aggression, as has since been generally admitted. Since the British attitude toward Japan will be so decisive at the Brussels Conference, it is pertinent to examine now its component elements, as they exist today in contrast with 1931.

One major change which must tend to influence British action is the course of subsequent developments in Europe. Six years ago, Germany was disarmed and Chancellor Hitler but a party leader, while Italy maintained her traditional friendship for Britain and had not yet begun to practice the dangerous doctrines proclaimed by Mussolini.

The British Government was free, then, despite the financial crisis, to dispatch a potent section of its fleet to Asiatic waters. Britain had the power, if not the will, to play a leading part in any concerted action against Japan.

Today, in contrast, compelled to confront Germany in the North Sea and a desperate gambler who controls Italian destinies in the Mediterranean, faced with Nazi and Fascist sympathy for Japan, and a Berlin-Tokyo alliance against "communism," the Admiralty obviously cannot send any battleship divisions to Singapore.

This is one side of the picture, a decline of British power in the Pacific in spite of the progress in rearmament. But there is also another side which indicates that Britain's will toward a firmer policy in the Far East has been considerably strengthened. This change can best be visualized under seven headings.

* * *

1. A new realization of the danger of progressive military aggression. The conquest of Manchuria was the first post-war onslaught of a great power on a weaker nation in disregard of international treaties. It was not then realized by the general public that the precedent established with Japan would have repercussions at the other end of Eurasia, that it would start a progressive movement of international lawlessness.

But the British people have had considerable experience with this movement since, in Central Europe, Ethiopia and Spain. They know now that as long as it is unchecked it points directly toward another 1914. It is the principal cause of their rearmament.

2. The extension of Japanese aggression south. Her occupation of Manchuria in 1931, where British interests were relatively small, was regarded with favor by potent Tory sections of opinion, due to their fear of an eventual spread of Russian influence over China.

The actual assault of North China and the Yangtse Valley, in contrast, imperils directly British investments amounting to more than a billion dollars, and confronts Britain with a Japanese menace to China and her interests there which is anything but hypothetical.

3. A changed attitude toward Japan, which in 1931 was still regarded as a traditional friend and former ally. The conquest of Manchuria and its aftermath in North China, ruthless aerial bombing of civilians, successive treaty violations including the closing of the Open Door, Tokyo's denunciation of the naval treaties, and increasing export competition have replaced this friendly sentiment with a feeling of disgust, rivalry and potential hostility.

* * *

4. The altered role of Soviet Russia, no longer feared as a possible aggressor in the Far East. If Moscow now provides material assistance to Nanking while Washington and London remain passive, the effect upon Chinese opinion is easy to foresee. Russia will be hailed as the true friend of China and gain the predominant influence at Nanking now exercised by the United States and Great Britain. Painfully built up Anglo-American prestige in China will wane as Russian will wax. Such a possibility, due to the incidence of Russia upon Britain's Asiatic Empire, must impel the Foreign Office to avoid too negative an attitude.

5. The ultimate implications of progressive Japanese hegemony over China, to which the British Government cannot remain oblivious. These point unmistakably to the eventual loss of existing Pacific colonies north of the equator, and even to a menace to the British future of Australia and New Zealand.

6. The progressively developing urge of the democratic British peoples, threatened by autocracy in the Seven Seas, toward greater solidarity with the United States.

7. The replacement of Sir John Simon by Mr. Eden at the Foreign Office.

A balance of the above considerations points to certain conclusions: First, that British power in the Pacific is less than it was in 1931; second, that Britain's will to restrain Japanese aggression is far stronger than it was six years ago. This second conclusion improves the prospect from Washington for British co-operation at Brussels.